and neglected during the war,
the herd of the late Felix Ren-
... 1,030
HORSES.
Edwin Forrest, Jr., by Edwin
by Belle Mambrino Chief; Mo-
& Co. ... 600
by Edwin Forrest, Jr.;
of Chillicothe ... 175

CITY ITEMS.

fire from Box 246 was caused by
building No. 32 Fourth street,
pied by John Keating. Loss, $50.
of No. 447 Elston avenue, one of
the disaster at the Rolling Mills,
ed yesterday afternoon.
ner Pilgrim held an inquest yes-
ody of Willie Peppers, a boy who
uesday by the explosion of a can
A verdict of accidental death
yesterday afternoon Mr. Beier, of
street, was driving across the rail-
ay street, when his wagon was
gine on the Chicago, Danville &
way. He was thrown some dis-
ked up insensible. His wounds
is found to be slight.
you yesterday morning resumed
Armory Police Court. His visit
not reform him, as the decision in
gamblers arrested at Al. Smith's
street conclusively shows. Offi-
swore that from a window
of he saw the game to
our of the gamblers swore that
e through the window. But since
mpted to look through it from the
dence should have had no weight.
Banyon discharged them.

MARRIAGES.

DERSON—By the Rev. U. D. Gulick,
Mr. John D. Osgood and Miss Annie
of this city.

DEATHS.

22, at Clare Station, Mich., Tracy B.
s and 8 months, eldest son of Elizabeth
rry. Remains brought to Chicago for
the place at residence No. 1075 West Mad-
ock, 31st inst., by carriages to Rosehill.
mily cordially invited.
Y., papers please copy.
ira, N. Y., July 29, Miss Elizabeth J.
Albion, N. Y., aged 29 years.

AUCTION SALES.

ELISON & FOSTER.
BERDEEN-ST.
ENTEEL
eholdFurniture
AT AUCTION,
y Morning, July 31, at 10 o'cl'k
of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room
Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain
e Curtains, Beds and Bedding,
lassware, &c., &c.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

O LOTS
INDIANA-AV.,
Near Thirty-fifth-st.,
AUCTION,
day Afternoon, July 31,
o'clock, on the ground.
s are 25 feet front by 125 feet
ley. Title perfect.
OF SALE—1-2 cash, balance in
years, with 8 per cent interest.
tending the sale can take the In-
rs, which go within two blocks of
of $100 required at time of sale.
ELISON & FOSTER,
Auctioneers.

y Morning, Aug. 1.
HOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION,
rning, Aug. 1, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
our salesroom, 87 Market-st.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

A. BUTTERS & CO.
SALE OF
ODS, CLOTHING, ETC.,
SDAY, July 31, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
At 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ptory Auction Sale
OF
CARRIAGES,
ES, PHAETONS, &C.,
y, August 1, at 10 o'clock,
NO. 315 STATE-ST.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

UTTERS & CO'S
egular Saturday's Sale of
EHOLD GOODS
17 East Randolph-st.

YLOR & HARRISON.
TTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF
House Furniture,
AY MORNING, July 31, at 10 o'clock,
Madison-st., Up-Stairs.
ntents, consisting of magnificent Velvet
Walnut Sideboard; one fine Burglar-
Steel Chest; Parlor and Dining-room
elegant Club Chairs; one French Cylinder
ge and Mats; all of the elegant Gas Fix-
Crockery, and Platedware, Stoves and
and, in short, the entire Fixtures of a
House. The lease of rooms can be had.
ble for first-class ice-cream saloon and res-
for inspection every day.
ortgage.
D. LONG, Agent and Custodian.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

EO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
PECIAL SALE OF
RY & GLASSWARE
of W. G. Crockery,
of Decorated Ware,
of Flint Glassware.
ock of Plated Ware of every de-
oin Plate), on THURSDAY,
9 1-2 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

South Side Saturday's Sale
OF
hold Furniture
AT AUCTION.
amber Sets, Marble-top Tables,
dsteads, Bureaus,
s, Pillar Ext. Tables,
Sofas, Lounges, Mirrors,
d Carpet, 10 Crates Crockery,
ow and Rockingham Ware,
t Glassware.
, Open and Top Buggies, Sin-
e Harness.
9 o'clock. Furniture at 10.
rday, Aug. 2, at 9 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.

OOD & WILLIAMS,
mmission House, 48 South Canal-st.
ON! AUCTION!
Amphitheatre
to the highest bidder,
THE PREMISES.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1873. NUMBER 346.

GIFT CONCERT.

Grandest Scheme Ever Known.

Fourth Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

12,000 Cash Gifts, $1,500,000.

Every Fifth Ticket Draws a Gift.

$250,000 for $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

Wednesday, December 3, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold, and one-half of these are intended for the European market, thus leaving only 30,000 for sale in the United States, where 100,000 were disposed of for the Third Concert. The tickets are divided into ten coupons, or parts, and have on their back the Scheme, with a full explanation of the mode of drawing.

At this Concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000,

Divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders. The numbers of the tickets to be drawn from one wheel by blind children, and the gifts from another.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	17,500
10 Cash Gifts, $10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts, 500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts, 400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts, 300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts, 200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts, 100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to	$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—all unsold tickets being destroyed, as at the First and Second Concerts, and not represented in the drawing.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50.00; Halves, $25.00; Tenths, or each coupon, $5.00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500.00; 22½ Tickets for $1,000.00; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000.00; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000.00. No discount on less than $500.00 worth of Tickets at a time.

The unparalleled success of the Third Gift Concert, as well as the satisfaction given by the First and Second, makes it only necessary to announce the Fourth to insure the prompt sale of every ticket. The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all its details like the Third, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who may apply for them.

Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Publ. Libr. Ky. and Manager Gift Concert,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

NEWHALL HOUSE

MILWAUKEE.

We offer for sale or to lease on very favorable terms, this Celebrated Hotel—the finest in Wisconsin.

It is situated on the principal business street, convenient to steamboats and depots. It is full of guests and doing a very profitable and increasing business.

For full particulars apply to
FINCHES, LYNDE & MILLER,
Milwaukee, or
J. H. BISSELL, Chicago.

OPENING.

GRAND OPENING,

Saturday, August 2,

OF

MEYER & KOEHLER'S

RESTAURANT,

WINE AND LAGER BEER HALL,

EXCHANGE BUILDING,

Southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

We shall give full satisfaction to all our patrons and the public visiting our place.

On this occasion a fine and selected lunch will be served to our guests.

GRAND OPENING!

On SATURDAY EVENING next, August 2, THOS. RATEGAN will open his new Billiard Hall and Sample Room at 269 South Clark-st. All are invited.

FOR SALE.

TRACING LINEN,

AND

PAPER,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

SPECTACLES,

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,
88 State-st. between Washington and Randolph.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership hitherto existing under the firm name of Edwards, Bluett & Co. expires this day by limitation. The firm of Wilde, Bluett & Co. will assume the liabilities and collect the debts of the late firm of Edwards, Bluett & Co.
ABRAM EDWARDS,
WM. C. BLUETT,
Chicago, Aug. 1, 1873. JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Wilde, Bluett & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the Clothing Business, and will occupy their new store, at the northwest corner of State and Madison-sts., on or about August 1, 1873.
JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO.
WM. C. BLUETT.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The partnership business heretofore existing under the name and style of Philip Kramer and Bernard Abrahams, and carried on at No. 85 Archer-av., Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on at the same place, by said Bernard Abrahams; all claims to be paid by said Abrahams.
PHILIP KRAMER,
BERNARD ABRAHAMS.
Dated, Chicago, July 28, 1873.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Country Auctioneers, Land Speculators, Trading Men in all parts of the country, hear something greatly to their advantage, by addressing A 46, Tribune office.

DIVIDEND.

Swansea Silver Smelting and Refining Co. of Chicago declare their regular monthly dividend for July, of one and one quarter (1¼) per cent, payable in gold on and after the 15th inst., at the banking office of Adam Smith ...
EDWARD F. LAWRENCE, Sec.
Chicago, Aug. 1, 1873.

ippers, Attention!

points in Colorado, New Mexico, and Kansas,

GREAT NEW ROUTE

special inducements in the way of freight and
Call and get figures.
E. M. L. Office, 77 Clark-st.
W. B. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S

CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION

AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.
Western Agents:
HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago.
RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

COAL.

Coal. Coal.

MINER T. AMES & CO.,

1 West Randolph-st.

Lackawanna	$9.50
Erie, Walnut Hill, and Briar Hill	9.00
Minonk	8.00
Hocking	8.00
Indiana Block	8.00
Wilmington	6.00

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Liberal Reduction made on Coal by Car Load.

FINANCIAL.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

14 Wall-st., N. Y.

ANDREWS & CO.,

10 Place Vendome, PARIS.

Travelers' Credits

Issued, both in STERLING, on

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

And in francs on PARIS,

UNDER THE SAME LETTER.

Circular Notes,

Of £10, £20, and £50 on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial Credits: Exchange on London & Paris.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

COOK COUNTY

SAVINGS BANK,

108 Washington-st.,

Northeast corner Clark, opposite Court-House.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,

17 Milwaukee-av.

DIRECTORS—William B. Ogden, Redmond Prindiville, George Taylor, Henry R. Payson, F. C. Taylor, N. S. Bouton, M. D. Ogden, Benj. V. Page, Elisha S. Wadsworth.

MONEY can be drawn at any time, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums deposited one or more full months.

SKOW-PETERSEN, ISBERG & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 2 South Clark-st.,

Issue CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all European cities.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

Single Copies.. 2 cts. | 100 Copies...75 cts.
10 Copies.......15 cts. | 1,000 Copies....$5.00

Address J. W. DEAN,
Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

BOYNTON'S

HEATING FURNACES!

"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.

These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Over 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting a perfect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.
BLISS & BROWN, 83 Lake-st., Chicago.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.

Salesman Wanted.

By a well-established Commission House, a capable, energetic salesman, fully conversant with Chicago trade. Address, with references, L. SONS & CO., Tribune office.

Proposals Wanted

For executing certain repairs and improvements proposed to be made on the First Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams-sts., according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of John Mackay, Architect, Room 8, northeast corner of State and Monroe-sts., with whom proposals will be lodged on or before Thursday, the 7th day of August. The lowest offer may not be accepted.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

143-144 Wabash-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts. Elegant Wholesale Rooms, second and third floors, 40x160; unfinished lofts, fourth and fifth floors; and fine basement rooms, separately. Short term and low rent to good tenant. Inquire on the premises or of J. L. ROWE, with Roddin & Hamilton.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for business and WORK on FIRST DEGREE.
By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Sec.

THE KANSAS GRANGERS

The State Grange to Be Reorganized by the Convention at Lawrence.

The State Board of Agriculture Censured for Encouraging Horse-Racing.

Resolutions Adopted Calling for National and State Regulations of Railroads.

How Railroad Property Should Be Assessed—Reduction of Taxation Demanded—Sympathy for the Settlers on the Osage Lands—Political Feeling Among the Delegates.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., July 31.—The special object of the Convention of the Patrons of Husbandry, now in session in this city, is to organize a State Grange. There has been a body in existence for some time calling itself the State Grange, but it was organized irregularly, by special appointment or dispensation of the National Grange, when the order was few in numbers and comparatively insignificant, and its working has not given satisfaction. This Convention is composed of delegates from every subordinate Grange in the State, and a new State Grange is to be organized about whose validity or regularity there can be no question. There is no political signification to the meeting, except that so large a convention, representing all parts of the State, shows the remarkable strength the order has attained, and the political power it is capable of exerting. The leading men, however, are opposed to taking any political action at present. We have no general election this fall, except for members of the lower branch of the State Legislature. The Legislature, however, has a United States Senator to elect in the place of Mr. Caldwell. There has been some talk of the Grangers nominating a candidate for the position, and going into the field to elect members of the House of Representatives on that issue. The great difficulty is to agree on a candidate. If the choice is to be narrowed to a practical farmer, the only two prominent names now before the people would be those of ex-Gov. Charles Robinson and ex-Gov. James M. Harvey. Both are Grangers, and both practical farmers. Robinson was the first Governor of the State, and was in the Liberal movement last year. Harvey is a Republican, and retired from his second term as Governor last January. Gov. Robinson is by far the ablest man of the two, and has been very active in the Farmers' Movement, indeed, may almost be said to be the father of it in this State. Governor Harvey has not publicly espoused the Farmers' Movement, but he is reported as an honest, straightforward man. The gallant fight he and his friends made against Pomeroy and his crowd, last winter, endeared him to many of the best men in the State. If this Convention will nominate, the contest would be between those two men, with the chances in favor of Robinson.

There is no doubt that Pomeroy was brought here with the idea that he might make some impression upon the Grangers, but the honest yeomanry wouldn't speak to him, and he left in disgust. Sidney Clark, another of our played-out politicians, is also here, trying to make some capital with the Grangers, but he is as dead as Pomeroy. Just now, the Grangers say they are not in politics, but are compacting their organizations and getting things into shape; but they are bound to enter the political field at no distant day, and when they do they will carry the State.

Among the members of the Convention are many farmers who have heretofore been members of our Legislature, and held other positions of trust. Several of the country editors are also here as members. They are active in their opposition to the proposed establishment or recognition of any paper as an organ of the Grangers. They say that the country press is already on the side of the farmers, and the people will not support their local journals and a Granger organ too.

There was a sharp discussion this morning in the Convention upon the premiums for fast horses offered by our State Board of Agriculture for the State Fair this fall. Many of the members denounced horse-racing in bitter terms. Others thought that, as the State Board was not running a Sunday-school, and had to take public sentiment as they found it, and as the races drew the crowd and filled the treasury, the Board had done right.

Another subject of criticism was the expenses of the State Board of Agriculture for printing a volume of transactions, and some other things, amounting to some $18,000. As this State Board is a State institution, the expenses being paid by the State, many of the farmers thought they had better begin reforming by abolishing it altogether. Others defended it as the only part of the State Government relating directly to farmers, and in their interest.

A Grange, organized in the Third Ward of the City of Leavenworth, and composed of town farmers and politicians, was refused recognition.

The Convention accepted an invitation from President Frazer to visit the State University, and made the visit at 6 o'clock this evening. the building is the finest in the State, and the members were much pleased.

The following resolutions were passed this evening, the only ones that have yet been made, though a large number have been introduced and referred to the Committees on Resolutions, on Horse-Racing and Fairs:

Resolved, That the late action of our State Board of Agriculture in giving such unusual prominence to horse-racing at the coming State Fair in September, and in offering such large and exorbitant premiums for the same, to be paid out of the public money, meets with our unqualified disapprobation; and that thus to permit the horse-racing interest to overshadow every other is unjust, immoral, and unworthy a Board supposed to represent the highest interests of agriculture in our State.

Resolved, That the State Grange and all the subordinate Granges, and farmers generally, be earnestly requested to take such an active and lively interest in all matters connected with our agricultural fairs as to secure a large and crowded attendance upon the same, and thus avoid the necessity of those having them in charge to resort to questionable measures to insure financial success.

The Committee on Transportation reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we look with alarm upon the power which moneyed monopolies are wielding in our land, and we feel that the greatest danger to our republican institutions is in the undue influence which is exerted by them, and resolve that railroads, like public highways, should be built and conducted for the benefit and convenience of the people; and whereas, they are conducted for the benefit of capitalists, regardless of the public good, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government, National and State, to interpose on behalf of the people, that full justice may be done. It is the duty of the Legislature, under the Constitution, to provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and we call upon the Legislature to assess railroads as farms are assessed, according to value, regardless of income.

Resolved, That, in view of the fact that a great portion of the people of our State who labor the hardest are unable to pay taxes, which have become a burden grievous to be borne, we are in favor of the strict, honest, and economical administration of our National and State Governments, and of a reduction of the salaries and fees of all national, State, and county officers.

Resolved, That we deem it expedient to appoint an agent for our State, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the Granges of the different States, and make contracts, for and in behalf of the different Granges of this State, as to the exchange and transportation of the products of the different States.

The following are the resolutions on the Osage lands:

WHEREAS, After the treaty with the Osage Indians by which the title to what is now know as the "ceded lands," comprising the Counties of Neosho and Labette, was extinguished, a large number of people settled on said lands; and

WHEREAS, Congress, by a joint resolution dated April 10, 1869, authorized and directed the Land Department to sell said land to actual settlers for $1.25 per acre; and

WHEREAS, Under said joint resolution the settlers have purchased and paid for said lands, and have improved the same, worth from $1,000 to $10,000 on each tract; and

WHEREAS, The Secretary of the Interior has recently decided that said lands belong to the M., K. & T. Railroad Company, under land-grants made long before the United States owned these lands, and which make no allusion to them, except in a provision which exempt them from the operation of the grant to these roads; therefore,

Resolved, That in our judgment and opinion said rulings and decision in favor of said roads was made corruptly by the Secretary, and in collusion with the said railroads, and is the result of a conspiracy to rob the people in the interests of corporate wealth and power.

Resolved, That we hereby express our hearty sympathy to the settlers on those lands, and advise them to contend for their homes and altars to the last, and in this contest we will render them all the aid in our power.

WASHINGTON.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON THE KU-KLUX PARDON QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—Atty.-Gen. Williams has written the following letter in answer to the South Carolina gentlemen who urge the Ku-Klux pardons:

WASHINGTON, July 30.

Messrs. Porter, Kershaw, and Sims, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of to-day, intended to elicit from me a public expression of the policy of the Government in relation to the prosecutions and prisoners under the Enforcement act, is received. I have to say in answer that, as indicated in his conversation with you, the President has communicated to me, what I have heretofore understood to be his wish, that the prisoners accused and convicted of offences under said acts should be treated with as much lenity as possible, without prejudice to the ends for which they were passed. It must, however, be strictly understood that this action by the Government is not prompted by any doubt as to the necessity or validity of said acts, or of the justice of the convictions already had under them, to prevent and punish high crimes, but by the belief that the Ku-Klux Klans have through said convictions been almost, if not altogether, broken up, and that those who were concerned in, or sympathized with them, have come to see the folly, wickedness, and danger of such organizations.

You have been pleased to say to me, and similar assurances have been given by others seeking the same object, that the executive clemency at this time in the Ku-Klux cases would tend to remove many causes of uneasiness and irritation now existing, and conduce generally to the public peace and tranquility, and the proposed action is taken with reference to such cases, with the full expectation that these assurances will be verified.

You are informed that the prosecutions now pending in the courts for violations of the Enforcement acts will be suspended or discontinued, and instructions to this effect have already been given to the several District Attorneys, but there may be exceptional cases of great aggravation, where the Government would insist upon conviction and punishment. There are, however, but a few of such cases now within my knowledge. Persons who have absented themselves on account of their complicity in Ku-Klux offenses are at liberty to return, and, unless their crimes belong within the above-named exceptional cases, they will not be prosecuted. Many of those sentenced to imprisonment for such offenses have been already pardoned, and the cases of others are under consideration, and will probably be disposed of in like manner, keeping in view the proper relation between the punishment and the nature of their guilt.

To avoid any misconception of these proceedings, it is perhaps necessary for me to say that all conspiracies and outrages or violations of these acts hereafter committed, like those heretofore punished, will be prosecuted with all possible energy and vigor, and it is to be understood that the Government does not intend to abandon said acts, but to induce if possible a willing obedience to their reasonable requirements. Substantially they are intended to protect citizens of the United States in the possession and enjoyment of those political and civil rights guaranteed them by the late amendments to the Constitution, and the President, whose duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, would be recreant to that duty if he did not so administer the Government as to afford to all citizens the equal protection of its laws. I have added these suggestions to the information for which you ask, with the sincere hope that, by the exercise of a mutual recognition of each other's rights by al classes of people, no further necessity will arise for their protection and enforcement under said acts through the action of the General Government. Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

INFORMERS' FEES.

Ten per cent is to be paid informers hereafter, by the Treasury Department, instead of six.

FIGHT FOR A LAND PATENT.

A patent for 26,000 acres of land is being held by the Surveyor-General of California, in his office at San Francisco, pending further evidence relating to it. The patentees there replevined the Surveyor, put the Sheriff in his office, and threatened last night to blow open the safe to obtain the patent. The General Land Agent has telegraphed the United States District Attorney to take all necessary steps to prevent interference with the Surveyor.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts for the month of July amounted to $8,570,000.

CUBA.

The statement that two Spanish war-vessels have been seized by their crews and are now on their way to Cuba to join the insurgents is received with joy by the Cuban sympathizers here.

MISSOURI.

The Texas Cattle-Fever in Nodaway, DeKalb, Caldwell, and Davis Counties—The Iowa Railroad Robbers Still Elude Their Pursuers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOE, Mo., July 31.—The Texas cattle-fever is prevailing to an alarming extent in many of the counties in Northwest Missouri. In Nodaway County, where the disease prevails with violence, the people have refused to let Kansas cattle land from the cars. The disease now prevails in Nodaway, DeKalb, Caldwell, and Davis Counties, in this quarter of the State, and the loss has already been heavy.

It is now pretty well established that the Iowa robbers are separated, and that two of them crossed the Hannibal & St. Jo Railroad and Missouri River south of this city; that the others crossed north of here, and that all are far on the Southwestern frontier, where pursuit will be bootless. They are of a class that know all that men ever learn of the means of avoiding pursuit.

TRAGEDIES.

A Man Shoots His Mother-in-Law and then His Wife—Attempted Murder and Suicide.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 31.—Cyrus McCarty, living about a mile from Rochester, Fulton County, Ind., shot a Mrs. Wright, his mother-in-law, through the chest, this morning, inflicting a probably fatal wound; afterwards he fired five times at his wife without effect, and then shot himself in the forehead. There are no hopes of his recovery. The affair grew out of the separation of Mr. and Mrs. McCarty, which, he claimed, was caused by Mrs. Wright.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Early this morning while asleep in bed, Joseph Guides, of No. 33 Avenue A, aged 33 years, was stabbed by George Lohn, of the same house, for the purpose of murdering him, and who, thinking his purpose accomplished, immediately shot himself. Both were removed to the hospital, where Lohn is dying. Guides will probably recover. A woman was the cause.

The Cholera.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 31.—The Secretary of the Board of Health this morning reports no cholera in the city. Notwithstanding this, the very stringent rules adopted by the Council take effect to-day, and will be rigidly enforced.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—Two deaths from cholera occurred at Lagrange, Ky., to-day. The disease has entirely disappeared from the other Kentucky towns, and no case originating here has appeared in Louisville for weeks.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 31.—The *Journal* has private advices from Carmi, Ill., saying that the cholera has broken out there in full force. Eight deaths had occurred in the 24 hours up to 1 o'clock p. m. to-day, making 14 deaths since the cholera made its appearance there, about a week ago. No cases have occurred since 1 p. m. to-day, and active measures are being taken to disinfect the town. A number of families have fled.

The Crops.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., July 30.—The wheat crop of this region has been harvested and the average is almost double that of last year. The corn crop is doing well.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, July 31.—The wheat harvest in this county is about over. Wheat is seriously injured by blight and smut. New wheat is offered quite freely at 80 to 90 cents. The first car-load of new wheat was shipped to Chicago to-day.

Summary Punishment.

LITTLE ROCK, July 31.—A Texas horse-thief was shot and killed at Okolona, Clarke County, yesterday.

UNHAPPY SPAIN.

Barbarous Massacre at Alcoy by the Internationalists.

The Defenders of the Town Beheaded and Mutilated.

Renewal of the Bombardment of Almeria.

Decrees of the Communist Juntas at Grenada and Seville.

The Cortes in an Uproar and Demoralized.

MADRID, July 31.—A correspondent, writing about the massacre at Alcoy (Spain), says: "The women played a conspicuous part in the massacre, as they did in Paris during the Commune. Nothing which occurred in Paris, even in the last frenzied agony of desperation and baffled fury, at all approaches this brutal massacre. When the Minister of Foreign Affairs was asked in the Cortes for a statement of what really happened, he declared that for the honor of the Chamber, of the Council, of the Republic, he was obliged to refrain from mentioning all that happened. According to his account, the insurrection was got up by the Internationalists, and commenced in a strike, or a series of strikes. The workmen demanded a large rise in their wages, as much as 50 per cent, and, when it was refused they left their work and assumed a very threatening attitude, interfering everywhere with work and spreading an alarm among the peaceful inhabitants, especially those belonging to the well-to-do classes, and seeking the resignation of the Town Council and the substitution of a Council of their own nomination.

This demand the Mayor of Alcoy, Senor Augustin Albora, refused, and was given three hours to change his mind. He took possession of the Town Hall, and with a few civil and National Guards, and some friends, tried to hold it against the mob. The little garrison was soon overpowered; the assailants burst in, and then followed a scene which the Minister declared it impossible for him to describe.

The defenders of the Town Hall, after being subjected to other horrible insults and injuries, were stripped naked and held up from the balcony, in full view of the howling mob below. Their names were called out, one by one, and the mob was asked whether it would have them dead or alive. According to the answer, either their heads were cut off and their mutilated bodies thrown down from the balcony, or they were thrown down still alive, the mob below trying to catch them, as they fell, on bayonets and pikes, and everybody then rushed to assist in dispatching what remnants of life were left; or, if too late for this, to further mangle and disfigure the breathless bodies.

One of the principal and most respectable inhabitants was seized by the insurgents, and after his clothes had been sprinkled with petroleum he was set on fire and made to run, while shots were taken at him. Other atrocities scarcely less terrible are reported.

A dispatch has been received from Seville, announcing that the insurgents have set fire to the city in four different places. Petroleum was freely used.

The refusal of the authorities of Almeria to comply with the demands of Gen. Contreras for a contribution of 50,000 pisetas was followed by an attack upon that city by the insurgent fleet. After two hours' firing, the assaulting force made an attempt to disembark, but were repulsed by the national troops and compelled to retreat to their vessels. The women and children left Almeria before the attack, and the town is now occupied by the Republican troops, who are determined to maintain their position.

The Cortes has resolved to proceed immediately with the consideration of bills providing for a new loan, a national armament, and the suppression of the right of pardon by the President.

The Civil Governor of Barcelona has seized a newspaper in that city for endeavoring to incite a mutiny among the national troops there.

MADRID, July 31.—The Revolutionary Junta at Granada has issued a decree directing the seizure of the property belonging to the State, including churches, convents, and bell-foundries, the last-mentioned to obtain metal for coinage.

The insurgent Junta at Seville has also issued a decree ordering a reduction of 50 per cent in the leases and rents of the general community, and a similar reduction in the necessaries of life, closing factories, and making a division among the people of uncultivated lands.

A dispatch received at the Ministry of War announces that the insurrection in Seville has been suppressed, and the city is now occupied by Government troops. The fires started by the insurgents have been extinguished. The Cortes has adopted resolutions thanking the Republican troops at Almeria for their heroic resistance to the attack of the insurgents.

The foreign property in Almeria is in great danger, and foreign residents will appeal to their respective Governments for protection. The Radicals repudiate the pretensions of Marshal Serrano to be a friend of the Republic.

BAYONNE, July 31.—Don Carlos has entered Biscay.

In the Cortes to-day the Deputies of the Left protested against the proposed vote of thanks to the citizens of Almeria for their devotion to the Republic. Angry exclamations from the members of the majority followed the protest. Senor Quintero made a speech in which he defended the proceedings of the insurgents. The members of the majority again protested against the course of the Deputies of the Left. A passionate debate followed, attended by a scene of great confusion in the chamber.

The insurgents at Cartagena attempted to fit out the iron-clads Mendez Pinto and Fernando El Catolico, to assist the vessels engaged in an attack upon Almeria, but found their supply of coal to be insufficient.

The insurgent Government at Cartagena made an effort to place a loan in London, but failed.

Pierrad was in command of the insurgents who endeavored to destroy the city of Seville by fire this morning.

The insurgents in Valencia still refuse to surrender, and the Republican troops resumed the bombardment of that city last night.

The citizens of Alicante, fearing an attack from the insurgents, have made urgent application to the Madrid Government for reinforcements.

A second conference between Senor Colanca, Colonial Minister, and the Deputies from Porto Rico, has been fixed for Monday next to devise the framework of a bill for the abolition of slavery in the Antilles.

PARIS, July 31.—Gen. Chaband Latour refused to sit with the Court-Martial at Cadiz, joined the insurgents to-day, and opened fire on the Arsenal.

MADRID, July 31.—In the Cortes to-day, Gen. Gonzales, Minister of War, read a dispatch announcing that the insurgents had recommenced firing upon the City of Almeria. This afternoon the insurgent projectiles had demolished the house occupied by the German Consulate, notwithstanding the Consular flag was flying over the building.

A body of 700 insurgents from Cartagena surprised the garrison of Orihuela, in the Province of Alicante, captured the town, and are now marching upon the City of Alicante.

The insurgents in Valencia are reported as becoming more discouraged. Gen. Martinez anticipates easy victory over them.

Railroad Thieves Caught.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRESTLINE, Ohio, July 31.—For the past six months the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway having lost large quantities of goods from their cars, they instituted a complete system for the detection of the guilty parties, under the general management of Pinkerton's Detective Agency. The matter culminated yesterday in the passage over the line between Pittsburgh and Crestline of J. D. Layng, Assistant General Manager, R. Wiggin, Superintendent, J. Twing Brooks, the Solicitor of the Company, accompanied by Mr. Warner, of Pinkerton's force, arresting some twenty of the employes of the Company. Large quantities of the stolen goods have been recovered, and the whereabouts of many more are known. The guilty parties have nearly all been committed for trial, and their conviction is certain. Under the present complete system, it is impossible for crimes of this nature to go long undiscovered.

RAILROAD RATES.

Views of Leading Merchants and Manufacturers of New York on the Subject.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The transportation controversy is exciting considerable attention here at present. Merchants are beginning to discuss railroad rates, and preparations are making for public meetings to press the subject on the attention of the people. The first of these will be held as soon as cool weather sets in.

The *Tribune*, which has discussed the question repeatedly, publishes to-morrow the views of leading merchants and manufacturers on the subject. The senior partner of one of the largest sugar-refineries in this vicinity stated that Baltimore refiners could ship their sugars to Chicago, St. Louis, and other points West, 20 cents per barrel cheaper than New York refiners. New York importers also complain that unfair discrimination is made against them by the railroad managers as compared with Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore houses, the latter being able to ship South and West from 10 to 25 per cent cheaper.

Benjamin B. Sherman, of the New York Sugar Refining Company, stated that the unfair discriminations of the railroad companies in favor of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and against New York, were the principal grounds of complaint on the part of New York merchants, and that they were determined to put an end to such unfairness.

N. B. Thurber, of the firm of H. K. Thurber & Co., grocers, said that merchants of New York were just awaking to a sense of the danger which threatens the commerce of the port. He thought that railroads would be triumphant at first. In the end, however, he had no doubt that the people would succeed. He said that there is in this country to-day $3,000,000,000 of fictitious railroad capital, on which, in order to pay dividends, commerce is taxed by high freight rates without limit. He is in favor of the proposed double-track railroad from New York to the West to be devoted exclusively to freight. With an exclusive freight road, goods could be carried from New York to Chicago and St. Louis in three days, while at present ten days are required for goods to reach those points. The saving in expense would be about one-half of the present rates. Such a road should be built and owned by the Government, but operated under a general railroad law by the people, who should own the rolling stock, and the rates charged should not be over 7 per cent on the actual capital invested.

Early in September a great public meeting will be held in the Cooper Institute, while committee meetings will be held from time to time as necessity may dictate.

[By Mail.]

Contemplated Organization of New York Merchants Against Railway Abuses.

From the New York World, July 30.

The question of transportation as related to the commercial interests of New York has been much agitated of late among gentlemen connected with the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade. A number of meetings have been held, resulting in combining the principal trades in a movement designed to foster the commercial interests of New York as connected with the question of transportation; and also to co-operate with the movement of producers now in progress in the West, to the end that increased facilities may be had, and that the abuses of the present system may be remedied. At a recent meeting a committee was appointed to prepare a call for a mass-meeting, to be held at the Cooper Institute early in September, and at a meeting of this Committee, held yesterday at the rooms of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, the Committee organized with B. B. Sherman, of the New York Steam Sugar Refining Company, as Chairman, T. B. Thurber, Secretary, and B. P. Baker, of B. P. Baker & Co.'s cotton and grain commission house, Treasurer.

The following call was adopted and arrangements made for its circulation:

The Committee respectfully submit for consideration the following facts:

That the production of the country, both agricultural and manufacturing, has grown much faster than the facilities for transporting that produce; that during the last fifteen years no new trunk lines for the transportation of freight have been opened between the East and the West, and within that time the production of the country had trebled; as a result, the people of the West are clamoring for increased facilities, and the investigations of the Senate Committee, now in progress, together with the recent meetings of Congressmen at St. Louis and Governors at Atlanta, are indications that the Government will be called upon to take some action in the matter.

We believe that the policy of our Government should be so shaped that our great producing interest and the commerce depending thereon should not be left to the tender mercies of chartered monopolies on the land, and of foreign shipping on the sea; that in our inland transportation system there exists many defects and abuses which should receive the careful consideration of Congress, in order that all interests may be justly treated and harmonized.

Prominent among the defects and abuses in our present railway system we may mention:

1. The watering of stock, until the nominal or fictitious capital upon which the commerce of the country is taxed to pay dividends is estimated to exceed in amount our entire national debt.

2. The squandering of millions upon millions of dollars, wrung from the people, to corrupt their legislators.

3. The granting by railway companies of special privileges to numerous "fast freight lines" which maintain expensive business organizations, the cost of which ultimately falls upon the producer or consumer, thus making the margin of transportation a constant barrier to the expansion of our trade.

4. The discriminations which exist against New York in favor of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston, which in many branches of trade are being seriously felt.

We believe the production of the country has so increased that railways exclusively for freight are a necessity, and that merchants East and West will not tolerate a delay of ten or twelve days in transporting goods a thousand miles, when, with a road devoted exclusively to freight, and operated at the rate of twelve to fifteen miles per hour, the same distance can be traversed in about three days, at one-half of the present expense.

We believe that railway corporations will be forced to retrench in their lavish and extravagant expenditures, and that roads, instead of supporting numbers of "Credit Mobilier" fast freight and express lines, will be forced to do their own business in all departments at reduced rates.

We believe that our canals should be enlarged, and their capacity increased by operating them with steam power, in order that we may compete with Canada on equal terms for the grain business of the Northwest.

We believe that much of the scarcity of money and the fluctuations in our money market are the result of an insufficiency of facilities for the transportation of merchandise. As soon as canals close in the fall, produce accumulates at the principal shipping-points in the West, tying up a vast capital, which, with proper facilities for transportation by rail, could be kept moving the year round.

We believe that the consolidations and combinations which railway corporations have made in order to perpetuate these abuses must be met with combinations on the part of the people; that unless merchants, manufacturers, and consumers at the East organize and co-operate with the producers of the West that our commerce will be permanently injured.

In conclusion, we ask all merchants who approve of this movement to enroll their names as members of this organization, and to subscribe $5 towards defraying the expenses thereof.

Each member of the Committee is authorized to receive subscriptions, and the public meeting at Cooper Institute will be held as soon as sufficient subscriptions and signatures to the call have been obtained.

Respectfully submitted,

F. B. THURBER,	JOHN F. HENRY,
C. F. WYMAN,	FRANKLIN EDSON,
E. F. BROWNING,	JAMES PYLE,
E. J. MARTIN,	B. B. SHERMAN,
W. S. FAIRFIELD,	B. P. BAKER,
WILLIAM DURYEA,	H. B. CLAFLIN,

Committee.

Janesville Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, July 31.—Robert H. Wilson, of Beloit, was arrested here yesterday for posting bills advertising a lottery to be held at Beloit.

Four pickpockets were arrested at the depot yesterday and lodged in jail, one of whom had robbed Mrs. R. O. Whiting, Matron of the State Institution of the Blind of $45. They give the names of F. Conway, E. Dwyer, G. Jones and Thomas Moore.

THE FORT SNELLING MATTER.

Secretary Belknap's Version of the Sale of the Reservation.

Abstract of the Report of the Commission Appointed in 1870.

How the Valuation of the Property Was Made, and How Steele's Claims Against the Government Were Adjusted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary Belknap returned this morning. Your correspondent called on him for the purpose of getting the War Department version of the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation. The Secretary expressed great surprise at the statements published in certain Minnesota papers with regard to this transaction. He declared that whatever might be said about outside parties, he and the members of the Commission who made the report on the sale of the reservation were innocent of all charges of fraud or corruption, or attempts to defraud the Government. In October, 1870, the Secretary issued an order creating a Commission to examine into the matter. In his report to the President for that year, the Secretary says: "The act setting apart a portion of the Fort Snelling military reservation for a permanent military post, and the settlement of all claims in relation thereto, has been carried out by having the location and the facts concerning the claims referred to and examined by a board of officers, who made report recommending a settlement, which settlement was concurred in by myself and accepted by the claimants." The report to which the Secretary refers is dated Nov. 10, 1870. It states that the officers proceeded to St. Paul, where they met Mr. Franklin Steele and Gen. Sanborn, his attorney; that Mr. Steele and his partners paid $90,000 for the property in question, $30,000 of which was in cash, with ample security for the remainder; that, in consequence of a request made to the Secretary of War by a select committee of the House of Representatives that he should suspend action in the matter until certain investigations could be made, the Government authorities had failed to comply with the requirements of the contract in making a conveyance of the property to the purchaser after he had fulfilled all the conditions required on his part; that after he had been put in possession of the premises by the proper United States authorities, and had incurred considerable expense in making surveys of town-lots, and in selling and conveyancing a portion of the same to individuals with a guarantee of title, the reservation was again taken possession of by the military authorities, and had been held by them ever since, and that he was deprived of the power of consummating his engagements and subjected to heavy damages and losses. Upon this Steele declined to meet his deferred payments, whereupon the Secretary of War caused proceedings to be instituted against him. Jeremiah S. Black, at that time Attorney General, was asked for an opinion on the subject. In reply he said: "The War Department has the power given it by Congress to sell the land in question. Having sold, it your power is exhausted. You can do nothing more, except to enforce the rights and perform the obligations which the agreement creates." This contract entitles the purchaser to a deed as soon as he pays one-third of the price and gives satisfactory security for the remainder.

With regard to the price of the land, the report says: "The Board made diligent inquiries of those persons whom they considered most reliable, disinterested, and the best judges in regard to the value of the land at the present time, but found it difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, as there were wide discrepancies of opinion upon the subject, some estimating it as low as $10, and others placing it as high as $100 per acre. From information which was deemed the most reliable, and from the prices at which adjacent and similarly situated lands have recently been sold, the Board are induced to believe that the entire reservation might at the present time be sold for farming purposes at an average price of about $20 per acre. That portion of the tract adjacent to Minnehaha Falls possesses a much greater value. Indeed, Mr. Steele admitted that the forty-acre lot embracing the falls was worth $20,000, but the swamp and sandy lands would be worth considerably less than the average above named. The conclusions of the Board are as follows: That a just and equitable settlement of the claims of Mr. Steele and his associates, as required by the terms of the joint resolution of Congress, approved May 7, 1870, would be for the United States to take the fort and buildings thereto pertaining, with a new reservation of 1,521 20-100 acres, having the following boundaries, viz: beginning at a point where the south line of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 32, Townships 28, north of range 23, west of the 4th principal meridian, intersects the middle of the main channel of the Minnesota River, thence west to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of Section 32, town and range aforesaid; thence north to the northwest corner of Section 20, town and range aforesaid; thence east to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence along the main channel of the Mississippi River and the confluence of the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers at the head of Pike Island and the middle of the Minnesota River to the place of beginning, containing 1,520 20-100 acres as an equivalent, for which the Commission recommends that the claimants be allowed as follows, viz: For the 1,520 20-100 acres above described, $25 per acre, $38,030 for the fort and buildings, $12,920 for the use and occupation of the premises, being 6 per cent on $30,000, the amount of the first installment paid for the period of retention by the United States, viz: nine years and seven months, from April 20, 1861, to Nov. 20, 1870, $17,250; total $68,200; the Government deeding to the claimants their remainder of the reservation, 6,394 80-100 acres, and the claimants relinquishing to the United States all claims upon the now reduced reserve of 1,520 20-100 acres. This adjustment of the question would balance the account and settle all claims upon the reservation.

Should any further explanation be necessary to a full understanding of the considerations which influenced the action of the Board in arriving at the foregoing results, it will be remembered that the reservation was sold at a time when land speculation was rife in Minnesota, and the supposed eligibility of the position for a town site, more than its value for agricultural purposes, doubtless influenced the purchasers in the price they paid for it. The rapid growth of St. Paul and Minneapolis have greatly impaired, if not wholly annihilated, the prospects of the Fort Snelling reserve town-site, so that now it possesses but little value aside from farming purposes. The buildings, valued at $20,000 by Commissioners Haskill and Eastman, thirteen years ago, have been kept in repair by the Government during the period of the occupation of the reserve by the troops. The Board are therefore of opinion that the amount stated, $12,920, is a fair estimate, as the buildings would have depreciated fully the amount of difference. As the Government has deprived the claimants of the control of the property, equity seems to require that interest should not be charged them for the period Government retained possession. Hence no interest has been charged on the referred payments, except for the time the claimants were in possession, and for a similar reason interest on $30,000, the installment paid, has been allowed them for use and occupation. Finally, the Board have not overlooked the fact that the claimants did use a portion of the land, and had the entire control and profits of the ferry, the emoluments of which were largely enhanced by the occupation of the reserve as rendezvous for troops. Should this form of settlement not be acceptable to the claimants, the Board would suggest, as another equitable method of adjustment, that the United States refund to them the amount they have paid, with interest upon the same from the date of their payment to the present time, they relinquishing to the United States all claims upon the property growing out of their contract of purchase, as well as for its subsequent use and occupation by the troops.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

What "an Old Jackson Democrat" Thinks of It.

"Sawing of Dry Bones" by the Missouri Republican.

—, Mo., July 25, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Go where you will, even in Missouri, and talk with any fair-minded, thinking man about what is called the Democratic party, and he will at once agree that its power to accomplish good for the country

IS GONE.

That this conviction has obtained North and East, and cannot be removed, we suspect no one will deny. Certainly all see that the North thus united as against any party makes it, if it continues to exist at all, a mere local affair.

The *Missouri Republican*, in its leader of the 16th inst., boasts that the Democratic party has the ascendency in the seven States of Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, Georgia, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, and insists that it still lives and is ready to fight. What if it do hold ascendency in said seven States? What does that ascendency amount to? Give it seven more States, all of the so-called Southern States, if you please; and yet what does the ascendency amount to? So far as the control of the Federal Government is concerned, or the "checking the existing tendencies to the utter demoralization of the politics of the country," it amounts to simply

NOTHING AT ALL.

It may here and there lift into office a petty politician whose love of country is strictly bounded by his hopes of individual preferment; but, for all practical and useful purposes in the proper and honest administration of the affairs of this great nation, it must ever remain a "dead-beat."

How is it maintained in its present weak and powerless condition? Why does it not pass away? It is well known that it owes its ascendency in the seven States not to any policies of government proclaimed by the party and indorsed by the people,—for it has avowed none.

True, at various points, so-called Democratic platforms and policies are published; but they are so diverse as to show that the Democratic mind has

NO COMMON POLICY,—

no common political bond of principle.

The Democratic Convention in Missouri, in 1872, indorsed the Cincinnati Platform. That indorsement, if honest, would have buried deep the hates and prejudices of the War, and little politicians would have been deprived of all *their* political capital, and could no longer have hoped to control their respective localities so as to secure to themselves the offices of Sheriff, Clerk, Constable, &c. But the indorsement was a farce,

IF NOT A FRAUD.

Many of the would-be leaders, fresh from the Convention, condemned the platform they had voted for, and fell back upon and operated old war-issues in the State and county canvasses.

With these would-be leaders the *Missouri Republican* holds strange relations. Again and again has that organ uttered in bold terms its *decided* and *honest* conviction that the Democratic party is powerless for good, and ought to resolve itself back into the people. And as often have the mutterings of these little leaders in the State driven it back into old party-ruts, and it has felt compelled to

SAW THE OLD, DRY BONES

of Party, to reinstate itself in favor and retain *their* patronage.

To this sawing of dry bones by such papers as the *Missouri Republican*, and to this constant effort of little local politicians to work themselves into office on dead issues, the Democratic party owes its present existence, as well as its great feebleness. By such means alone has it been maintained since the War. But for these it had long since passed away, and a new, healthy, vigorous, active, bold, live party had taken its place.

The people generally, North and South, opposed to President Grant's Administration, were disposed to come as American citizens, having one great, common interest, to the support of the Liberal movement of 1872; but the

LITTLE COUNTY AND STATE POLITICIANS,

fearing they could not, in that state of case, control the local officers, and aided by such papers as the *Missouri Republican*, determined that the Democratic party should support Greeley and Brown, if at all, fully organized and equipped, with banners fluttering, and make them its candidates.

Nay, more: the politic *Missouri Republican* rashly proclaimed that this would give the Democracy the right to control Greeley's Administration and its patronage.

"Still held together by tradition, habit, or *something else*, and possessing the unconquerable instinct of making battle," it did come, and did get upon the back of the Liberal movement, and did claim Greeley and Brown as its candidates. And, from that moment, the movement lost its prestige and power in the North, and

WAS AN UTTER FAILURE.

Gen. Grant asked only that the Democratic party would do this, and it did it. And its principal organ in the West, with singular satisfaction, points now to the ruin that followed.

But let us for a moment examine its "unconquerable instinct of making battle."

It fought in 1860, and was scattered to the winds.

It fought in 1864 a sickly, feeble fight, losing all.

It fought in 1868, and was scarcely felt in the contest.

It fought in 1872, and carried a few Southern States never claimed by the Republicans.

These four fights established beyond question: first, that it is powerless in a national contest; second, that it is

A DEAD AND CRUSHING WEIGHT

upon any movement to which it may give its *organized support as a party*.

Who desires to see any more such miserable fights?

"Still held together by tradition, habit, or *something else*, and possessing the unconquerable instinct of making battle." Where was this "instinct" when the corrupt deformed, hideous head of Credit Mobilier was being uncovered in its presence in Congress? Where was that "instinct" when the "back-pay grab" was pending? Will the *Republican* tell?

It is well understood that the best fighting material of a party is always sent to Congress. Where was the "instinct"? Was it asleep? Never before were such opportunities afforded a party for "making battle;" never could there be a louder call to arouse the "instinct." Yet not a blow was struck. Nor did the party stand with folded arms; but, wide-awake,

IT TOOK LARGE PART

in the foul work, and is to-day equally responsible with the Republican party for these robberies of the National Treasury.

It certainly showed "instinct,"—not, however, for battle, but for the "*something else.*"

The truth is, both the old political parties are in deep disgrace, and deserve not the confidence of the nation.

The Liberal element must take the lead. Men must be men indeed, and break the shackles petty demagogues would fasten upon them, and, freed from old complications, work, not for party,

BUT FOR COUNTRY.

The Ohio Allen County Democracy recognized the necessity for this when, in mass-meeting recently, they pronounced as follows:

WHEREAS, Both of the political parties have demonstrated that they are powerless to check or control the existing tendency toward the utter demoralization of the politics of the country.

Powerless are they? Certainly they are. But is there power nowhere to check? If nowhere then inevitable ruin must come.

But the power is somewhere. It is in

THE PEOPLE.

They have the power, and they alone have it. Take away your party shackles, and they will exercise it.

Let the *Missouri Republican* stand firmly by the Right as it has so often proclaimed it, and as it may securely stand, and become the greater political sheet; dispel the miasm which clouds and poisons the political atmosphere, and brings "hideous dreams" at night. And up, fresh from the great heart of the nation, will burst healthy influences in support of the Liberal movement, which will sweep the land, and "check and control the existing tendency toward the utter demoralization of the politics of the country."

Away with all talk about

"HOLDING THE DEMOCRACY IN LINE

by tradition, habit, or *something else*, and its instinct of battle"! Thirteen consecutive years of inglorious defeat should be enough.

As an old Jackson Democrat, I claim for myself a proper appreciation of the situation, and straight out utter my convictions.

NORTH MISSOURI.

Not Guilty, But Mustn't Do So Again.

Recorder Evans, of Lancaster, Pa., has been called upon to decide whether pinching the tails from five small pups, a cross breed between a pointer and a setter, was cruelty to animals. He delivered himself as follows: "In this case the defendant, by his own admission, pinched or twisted the ends off the tails of five setter pups at the first joint, drawing out the tendons and nerves. There is some doubt whether the removal of dogs' tails under any circumstances, merely for the purpose of enabling them better to minister to our pleasure, is not cruelty within the meaning of the act of Assembly. There cannot, however, be any doubt that the method adopted in this case, of twisting the ends off at the first joint and pulling out the nerve, is, under ordinary circumstances, the infliction of unnecessary pain, and, therefore, cruelty within the act. And had there been evidence before me that the pups so treated evinced, in the usual manner, by screams or cries, that they were suffering pain, he would be amenable to the law. But the testimony before me was that the pups did not manifest any sign of pain, and did not seem to mind it. In view of this, as well as in consideration of the fact that this was his first offense, and was done under the advice of experienced hunters (they being hunting dogs), with perfectly innocent motives on his part, and, taking all the evidence before me into consideration, I do not feel warranted in imposing upon him the penalty of the law. I, therefore, dismiss the complaint, but caution the defendant that if again brought before me on a similar charge, my judgment may be different; for we are constrained to say that the custom, however universal in this community, of twisting pups' tails off, is one that must be discountenanced and put an end to."

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Mahaska County, Ia.

The Granges of Mahaska County, Ia., at their recent County Convention, nominated a full ticket (including Thomas C. Black and N. Cone for Representatives in the Legislature), and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the old political parties have forfeited all claims to our confidence, support, or respect.

Resolved, That it is the right and duty of the workingmen to elect men to office who are identified with the industrial interests of the country.

WHEREAS, The nomination of candidates in Mahaska County has been largely controlled by a ring of office-seekers, wire-workers, swamp-land-plunderers, County-Treasury-embezzlers, and bridge-ring-swindlers, to the great loss of the tax-payers of the county; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will support no member of this ring, nor any man whom they may bring out as a candidate, nor any man who apologizes for or winks at any of their villainies.

WHEREAS, The railroad corporations of our State and county have, without legal right or justice, and by the abuse of power, oppressed the people by extortionate charges for the transportation of their products, and defied our courts and Judges, and stand to-day the most menacing danger to American liberty and republican government; therefore,

Resolved, That the railroad companies must be radically reformed and controlled by the strong hand of law, both State and National, and railroad corporations compelled to perform their proper functions as common carriers,—the servants, and not the masters, of the people.

Resolved, That the salaries of all officers should be reduced; that the State University and the Agricultural College should be made self-sustaining; that the law increasing the salaries of the President and members of Congress should be repealed; that defaulters and embezzlers should be treated like other thieves, and that a system of economy in harmony with the simplicity of our Republican institutions be practiced in every department of the Government, to the end that taxation be reduced.

St. Croix County, Wis.

A meeting of farmers of St. Croix County, Wis., was held at New Richmond a few days ago, and the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In days past we have acted with different political parties, and have found to our cost that, immediately after the election, our claims have been ignored, and other interests fostered and petted, while farmers footed the bills; now, therefore,

Resolved, That the time has come for us to assert that, hereafter, we will act as a unit in defense of our inalienable rights, and will ignore past party affiliations to secure the election of men who will, in Congress and the Legislature, demand those rights.

That cheap transportation, both of persons and property, being most conducive to the free movement of the people and the widest interchange and consumption of the produce of the Union, is essential to the welfare and prosperity of the country.

That our tariff laws should be so revised and amended as not to discriminate against the agricultural interests of the country.

That the farmers are not hostile to the best interests of the railroad corporations, and we believe that the interests of the farmers and railroads are identified, and that one cannot do well without the other.

That we will support no man for office who is not, and who has not been, in full sympathy with the leading interests of the producer and manufacturer, especially as opposed to those who support monopolies in any form.

That our candidates must be men of integrity in every respect, with no entangling alliances that can in any way turn them from the paths of duty to the whole body politic.

That all class-legislation whereby any individual, or body of individuals, or corporation, is benefited, to the detriment of the people, is contrary to the principles upon which our Government was founded, and tends towards the destruction of our Republic.

That many of our public officers are now receiving enormous salaries for their services, disproportionate to the rewards of labor in the industrial pursuits of the people, tending to habits of extravagance at variance with republican simplicity, increasing the burdens of taxation, and creating an aristocracy which will, sooner or later, undermine the liberties of the people, and we demand a reform in that direction.

That the action of members of Congress increasing their own salary was highly dishonorable, and we demand that the present Congress repeal that law.

That we are in favor of giving the St. Croix & Superior land-grand to a company that will construct a railway from the City of Prescott, via River Falls, Hudson, and New Richmond, to the west end of Lake Superior, with a branch to Bayfield, and that we will support no man for State Senator who is not committed to this issue.

That we are in favor of taxing the lands of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, if it can be done without compromising the credit and good faith of the State.

That, in making this battle, we demand only fair play and room according to our strength; and that we pledge to the world, and to each other, that we will never abandon the field until taxes are equalized, and the workingman and the capitalist are placed on equal footing before the law.

It was also resolved to hold a convention at Hudson, Aug. 10, to nominate a candidate for State Senator; and a County Committee was appointed for the purpose of calling a County Convention.

WATERTOWN, WIS.

WATERTOWN, Wis., July 29, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: This town is commencing to look up again. At one time it was regarded as one of the most prosperous places in Wisconsin. But, some fifteen or twenty years ago, the corporation tried its hand at railroad speculations, and, very soon after, the town found itself snapped to the tune of $600,000 or $700,000. The effect of this misfortune has been felt ever since. Everything languished, and prosperity was only spoken of by the citizens as a matter of history. The financiers of the place had well nigh despaired of ever again seeing things in a flourishing condition. Some way or another, however, fortune seems to smile on Watertown, as if the natural energy of the people, or a special design of Providence, was resolved to make of it a great place. Commerce is beginning to regain her lost ground, public confidence is being restored, and everything promises well for the future. Amongst other signs of advancement, there is one which, at the present time, attracts special attention. It is the establishment of a new college within the city-limits. This looks like the seed of something grand. Established only a year since, it already rivals much older institutions, both in the number of its students and the standing of its classes. The Rev. Father Corby, to whom the renown of Notre Dame is largely due, is at the head of the enterprise, and there is no doubt but he will make of it a success. This institution will be a great aid to the development of Watertown, and perhaps be one of the best moves made in the city since its disaster. It is pleasing to see prosperity in every place, but particularly in a locality over which the clouds of adversity have hung so long.

K.

Cushing on Dogs and Other Things.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing has addressed the following note to the editor of the Germantown *Daily Chronicle*:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1873.

DEAR SIR: There is so much both of good sense and good humor in your article of the 18th, entitled "A Dog's Delight," as to induce me to write you a few words on the subject. I perceive that all the newspapers chronicle my dog-fight. I have thus of a sudden become famous pretty much as Alcibiades did by cutting off his dog's tail, to the astonishment of all Athens. I plead guilty to barking at Sir Alexander Cockburn; but I have done this in self-defense, and, as it seems to me, with great moderation, seeing that Sir Alexander began by barking at me through 130 pages of close-printed large octavo, while I barked at him through only twenty-five pages of large type, leaded, these pages not half the size of the others. You see that I have been very temperate. In justice to Mr. Fernando Wood, also, I desire to say that the dog did not belong to him, but to his tenant at will, Thomas Kelly, and that, being written to on the subject, Mr. Wood gave me full permission to act in my discretion against both Kelly and his dog. I remain, yours truly,

C. CUSHING.

COL. JUSSEN.

His Rejection by the Common Council.

The Question of Religious Intolerance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The letter from Col. Jussen, in this morning's TRIBUNE, must have been read by many of that gentleman's friends with surprise and regret. It is a queer performance. And I, who know Col. Jussen very well, and have a high respect for his ability, and a thorough belief in his sincerity and honesty of purpose, can scarcely help accepting the conclusion that, with respect to "religious intolerance," he must be in that condition which the physicians call "morbid."

He has never, so far as I know, been suspected of having "office on the brain." If he has ever ridden a hobby, he has done it quietly. If the Jesuits have ever done him any harm, nobody has ever heard of it. And why be should go to hounding them before they are all out of the reach of Bismarck, is, to say the least of it, passing strange.

I was pleased to see his name sent into the Common Council as one of the Board of Education, because I believed his nomination was, as Daniel Webster would say, "a nomination fit to be made." I think he ought to have been confirmed. But I can no more believe that he owes his defeat to "Jesuitical influence in the Common Council" than I can believe that he owed his nomination to anti-Jesuitical influence in the Mayor's office. He was rejected simply because enough members did not vote for him; and why enough did not do so, may or may not be worth while to inquire. One man's reason for doing or not doing a thing may be very good. Another's may be utterly worthless. Fortunately or unfortunately, the right of a man to vote, in the Common Council or at the polls, does not depend upon his ability to reason correctly, or on the purity or independence of his motives. He votes as he pleases; and it is not charitable, nor even just, to attribute a bad motive, unless it is indisputably apparent.

Mr. Jussen admits that "the rejection of a candidate for the Board of Education is a very insignificant thing; but," continues he, "when we analyze the motive which caused the rejection, and find that religious intolerance, to say the least, has brought about the result, then," &c. Now, I would not for a moment insinuate that Mr. Jussen cannot express his ideas in as plain English as either Queen Victoria or President Grant is in the habit of using; but surely, in the sentence, or part of a sentence, just quoted, if he meant to be understood, he is very unhappy. The inference is plain enough, that he has done something which he considers, and indeed calls, "analyzing the motives" of those who voted his rejection. But, when he says (without any showing whatever of his process of analysis) that he finds (from such analysis) that "Religious intolerance, to say the least, has brought about the result,"—that is to say, his rejection,—can any one tell what he means? Surely, he does not mean that the majority rejected him because of *his* religious profession or belief; and yet that is the only meaning that can be given to his words. Can it be that the excellent Colonel has fallen into the too common habit of defeated candidates, of attributing their defeat to anything rather than *personal objections* on the part of the electors? It *is* consoling, there can scarcely be a doubt of it, to attribute one's defeat to *anything* rather than oneself. I have known Irishmen who wished to have it distinctly understood that the only reason in the world why they were not triumphantly elected was, that they were Irishmen. I have known one or two Germans who enjoyed a measure of happiness under defeat, because there could be no possible reason for voting against them except the Know-Nothing reason that they were Germans. And, not long since, I heard a gentleman declare that the reason why he did not then occupy a certain office in the Chicago Court-House, was, that he had the misfortune to be born in this country.

Religious intolerance, Col. Jussen must know, cannot exist in Illinois, because full, indiscriminate toleration is guaranteed by the Constitution. But no Republican Constitution can ever guarantee a sure election to any office to any man. Electors, if they are free, will be very apt to vote as they please; and, if they occasionally allow their votes to give expression to their personal preferences or prejudices, there would seem to be no help for it. And I suppose it is generally understood (though Col. Jussen does not seem to understand it) that an elector may have a very strong prejudice against a candidate, without being at all prejudiced against that candidate's religion or nationality. It does not appear that any member of the Common Council has any prejudice whatever against Col. Jussen's religion, or has been actuated by intolerance of *any* religion. On the contrary, it would seem that the "motive" which caused the rejection of the Colonel was the belief, more or less well founded, that *he* was intolerant. Looked at in the light of Illinois law and experience, the rights of a Jesuit are as sacred and inviolable as those of a Free-Mason, or a Knight of Pythias, or a Methodist, or a Mormon, or an Infidel, or any other man. And, if Col. Jussen sees fit to be "intolerant" towards the Jesuits, he has no right to expect that any friend of that Order, or of universal toleration, will be especially anxious to vote for him. Such backwardness in returning votes for intolerance, or good for evil, may not be very elevated Christian conduct, but it is so very natural that a gentleman of Col. Jussen's varied experience of human nature as it is, ought to have expected it as a matter of course. And, if he sees fit to try the experiment, he will find that people who are not Jesuits will develop an "influence" exactly like the "Jesuitical influence" of which he complains. Let him write something unpleasant about the Methodists, or the Presbyterians, or the Free-Masons. The thing can readily be done, especially if no attention is given to the immaterial elements of truth and falsehood. And then let him be a candidate, requiring the votes of members of the maligned or misrepresented sect or order to elect him, and it will be instructive to remark how "intolerant" voters who were never suspected to be Jesuits can be.

Col. Jussen's deductions from the vagaries of the Bishop of Cleveland, and his random selections from the *Civilita Cattolica*, are not merely unwarranted, but ridiculously so. Would it not be much sounder reasoning to infer that religious intolerance prevails in the United States because the Constitution of New Hampshire declares that "*All* officers shall be of the Protestant religion?" How about "Jesuitical influence" there? And would not that be a good State for Col. Jussen to be a candidate in?

CHICAGO, July 29, 1873. TOLERATION.

The Transportation Question—An Interview with President Grant.

New York Tribune's Long Branch Letter.

Ex-Representative Bennett came to see the President and Secretary Richardson on a pet project which he has pushed for years, namely, a proposition to obtain Government aid to enlarge and deepen the Erie Canal and increase the locks, etc., so as to pass vessels of 600 tons propelled by steam. A bill for the purpose was introduced by Mr. Bennett in the Forty-first Congress, and referred to the Committee of Commerce, of which he was a member. He represented to the President that it is useless for the Farmers' Granges to fight the railroads, and that the proper way for them to do is to open water communication between the chain of lakes and into the Hudson River, and that thus, having established water transportation for the grain and products of the West, the farmers would be independent of the railroads, and the latter would then cease to be monopolists in the carrying trade. He thought the farmers could do this if they were to unite their influence and direct it against Congress. The amount of aid which Mr. Bennett requires for his new project is the snug little sum of $8,000,000, which he wants the Government to guarantee.

The President said to Mr. Bennett that the question of transportation was a very important one, and one in which he was deeply interested. He called the latter's attention to the fact, however, that a standing committee had been organized by the Senate to investigate this very question, and that the Committee were now at work. The President hoped for good results from the Committee, and thought the best course would be decided upon by Congress. He was himself in favor of making and improving water channels, and had recommended several projects in his last message. Mr. Bennett made the question of water channels a subject of two or three hours' conversation with the Secretary of the Treasury.

Feeding a Lunatic Patient Through the Nose.

The current report of the Belfast Hospital for the Insane contains an account of a remarkable case of a woman who had, with the utmost pertinacity, refused all food or drink. For nearly three weeks after her admission, says the report, she continued this resistance, during which time it was necessary to feed her forcibly, in order to prevent her sinking from inanition. This was accomplished very successfully, though with great difficulty, by means of a small tun-dish or funnel introduced into one nostril, the other being firmly closed, as well as the mouth, while she lay on a mattress, her hands and feet being kept confined by attendants to prevent struggling, and thus small quantities of the strongest nourishment, together with stimulants, such as brandy and milk, yolks of eggs, beef essence, &c., were administered three or four times, at short intervals during the twenty-four hours, till she came around gradually to take food of her own accord, and lost all her delusions; and in the course of a couple of months afterwards returned to her family quite restored in mental and physical health.

THE SHAH IN PARIS.

The King of Kings Sees a Ballet, Gets a Cooling Drink, and Witnesses an Illumination.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

The full-dress performance at the opera is just over, and has been an undoubted success, especially as regards the brilliancy of the house and of the dresses. It was announced that the Shah and Marshal MacMahon would reach the opera exactly at 9, but long before that time every nook was filled. The boulevards, from the Madeleine to the Rue Repelletier, were crowded with people, who were restrained by the police with difficulty from infringing on the carriage road. The curiosity manifested to catch a glimpse of the Shah and his diamonds seems daily to increase, stimulated by the flaming accounts in the papers. There was a great display of sergents-de-ville, mounted Municipal Guards, and other public forces. The coup d'œil of the interior of the Opera-House was striking enough. It was brilliantly lighted by numerous chandeliers suspended from the roof, which mode of illumination does not, however, equal the effect of the wax lights in an Italian theatre lit up *a giorno*. Several of the centre-boxes on the grand tier had been converted into one large box filled with arm-chairs. On the one in the centre was a white satin programme fringed with green, for the Shah's use. At a quarter to 9 the drums beat; every one was on the alert. Nazar Aga entered, wearing the broad red riband of the Legion of Honor. The audience resumed their amusement of staring at one another, and criticising the ladies and the diamonds—the latter soon to be eclipsed by the blaze of Oriental splendor. A stir at the back of the State box told of the arrival of the royal party, and the Shah entered, accompanied by Marshal MacMahon, and took his seat in the centre arm-chair, the Marshal on his left, M. Buffet, President of the Chamber, on his right. Right and left of the two Presidents were Persian dignitaries, and then came M. de Broglie and others of the Ministers. The whole box was filled with Persians and French alternating. The two Presidents and M. de Broglie wore the Shah's portrait set in diamonds, and suspended from a green riband. It was observed that Madame MacMahon, who was in a box on the first tier on the right with Madlle. d'Harcourt and the Duchesse de Castres, rose when the Shah entered, but the audience in general kept their seats. Old etiquettes seem to have been so much upset in France that it becomes on occasions like the present to publish a code of regulations. MM. Desseilligny, Batbie, Beule, and Benoist d'Azy were also in the Shah's box, as were M. Renault, Prefect of Police, M. Gavard, Viscount d'Harcourt, Col. d'Absac. The mixture of French and Persian uniforms had a showy effect, combined with the stars, diamonds, and broad ribands worn by those in black coats. I need say nothing of the Shah's jewels, which you must know by heart in England. He had left his famous aigrette at home, but his coat and sword glittered with brilliants. After the overture of the "Mutte de Portici" had been played, the curtain rose on the third act of the "Juive," which consists chiefly of a ballet. The Shah seemed to watch the dancing with much interest, pushing his spectacles up on the front of his hat, and frequently using his large double opera-glass. During the entr'acte the Royal and Presidential party went out of the box, probably in search of cooling drinks, which certainly were never more needed, for the evening was warm out of doors, and the Opera-House was a steam-bath. All the back doors were left open, and there were killing currents of cold air catching one at every corner, but before they got into the boxes they were converted into sultry zephyrs. The second part of the performance was "Coppelia,"—a ballet in two acts, highly unintelligible, but apparently comic,—with which the Shah also appeared entertained. The evening wound up with selections from "La Source." Doubtless the persons who had arranged the performance had ascertained what the Shah's tastes were and had selected accordingly. M. Halanzier, the manager, stood behind the Shah's chair the whole evening. Of course, for the audience, the great *spectacle* was the Shah and his suite. All the rank and fashion that remain in Paris at this season, when it is so pleasant to be out of it, assembled to-night at the opera. Up to the very topmost tier one saw elegant toilettes and costly jewels. Most of the members of the diplomatic corps were present, a large number of Deputies, the Princess de Joinville, the Duchesse d'Alencon, Madam de Pourtales, Madam Aguado, the Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld Bisaccia, de Fesenzac, and de la Tremouille, the Countess of Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Valombrosa, and a host of others whose names I will not set down, since they are likely to be less interesting to your readers than to those of to-morrow's Paris papers.

The night fete given in honor of the Shah was an admirable success. The fete began at nightfall. At the top of the Trocadero an elegant pavilion had been constructed, flanked by two immense wings, the whole forming three open saloons, ornamented with flowers, lights, and mirrors, with hangings of silk and velvet. From 9 o'clock, elegantly-dressed ladies and gentleman, in ball-room attire, filled the reserved space. Upon the esplanade of the Trocadero, some 200,000 persons were enabled to witness the singular spectacle which the city below them presented to their sight. The Trocadero itself was, as it were, surrounded by a girdle of fire, the grassplots on each side being transformed into two immense stars of colored light. In front, at the foot of the Trocadero, the Pont de Jena, the facade of the Ecole Militaire, and the crowds upon the river bank stood out in a blaze of light. The dome of the Invalides, the Church of St. Sulpice, the Pantheon, the Arc de Triomphe, and the hundreds of buildings which are prominent in the city had their outlines traced with lights. Along the course of the river, the bridges, everywhere, the eye rested upon lines of fire, while the river itself was from time to time illuminated by the electric light or by Bengal lights.

The Shah's arrival was heralded by a deep roar of sounds, which culminated in repeated shouts of applause when he was seen.

The President of the Republic, the President of the Assembly, all the most distinguished personages connected with politics or the army, were present to receive the Shah. The Prefect of the Seine did the honors. The Shah cast a dazzled glance over the scene which lay displayed before him. M. Alphand, the Director of Works in Paris, who had designed the charming spectacle, was presented to the Shah. At a given signal a thousand Bengal lights, rockets, and lines of electric light appeared on all parts of the horizon. The scene was marvelous, the reflected blaze lighting up the pavilion with the central figure of the Shah, resplendent in diamonds, which glistened and shone in the dazzling glare. The second part of the fete consisted of the torchlight display. Six thousand soldiers, horse and foot, each man carrying a torch, a lantern, or a flag, marched along the Trocadero, while colored fires were reflected in the breast-plates of the cavalry and the instruments of the bands. The Shah gave evidence of his gratification with this magnificent spectacle, and the crowds filled the air with their exclamations of admiration. The throng then dispersed in the direction of the Champs Elysees, which was connected with the Palais Bourbon by a band of fire. The crowd was so dense that no carriages could move.

Fish and Tea as Food.

The London *Times* sharply controverts the assertion made by Dr. Edward Smith to the British Association, that fish is rather a relish than food, and contains little more nutriment than water. As opposed to this statement, the investigations of M. Payen are cited, who proves that the flesh of fish on the average does not contain more water than fresh beef, and has as much solid substance as the latter. For instance, the flesh of salmon contains 75.70 per cent of water and 24.296 per cent solid substances, while beef (muscle) contains 75.88 per cent water and 24.12 per cent solid substances. The flesh of herring contains still less water than that of salmon, and even flat fish are as rich in nitrogenous substances as the best wheaten flour, weight for weight. Another statement made by Dr. Smith, that the amount of nutriment contained in an ounce of tea is infinitesimal, is met with the assertion that, while tea is no "nutriment" in the ordinary sense, the individual who takes tea after his meals feels, without being able to define it, that tea has a favorable effect upon certain highly important functions in his body, that digestion is accelerated and facilitated, and his brain-work benefited thereby. Though not nutriment, tea is thus alleged to possess a really higher value, in medical properties of a peculiar kind.

THE NAPOLEONS.

Eugenie and Her Son at Arenenberg.

Arenenberg (June 30) Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

It was a bright summer day, full of good omens and fair promises, when a long train of carriages and fourgons was seen to approach the famous chateau, following an open park phaeton, in which the Empress sat by the side of her son, accompanied by a single lady-in-waiting. To those who had not seen Eugenie since she ruled by her beauty as much as by her crown in the magnificent halls of the Tuileries the change in face and form was almost painful. The bright complexion, the haughty eye, the winning smile, and the supple, lithe movement of the graceful figure, were no longer there. Nevertheless, no one would have given the fair lady, who looked with eager eyes on the bright scene before her, the 36 years which she soon will have completed. Though care sits on her brow and the once rosy lips speak of many a bitter disappointment, and newly-learned contempt for the fickle world, the face is still beautiful and very youthful; the sloping shoulders still come down from the full, white neck in matchless undulating lines, and as the Empress sprang lightly from the low phaeton her step was as elastic and her carriage as erect as in the days when she was still but the Countess of Montijo.

Those who have ever seen her need not be told that her toilet was one of wondrous simplicity and exquisite taste, although, in defiance of the prevailing fashion, she wore, not the reigning color of blue, but her own favorite green from bonnet to boot. She seemed to be charmed with the silent beauty of the scene before her, and enchanted with the hope of being allowed to do as she pleased, unencumbered by the strict regime of English etiquette, and unrestrained by the caution which the argus eyes of countless daily visitors had exacted in her distant exile. Here she felt at home, on her own ground, surrounded only by devoted friends and enthusiastic adherents, and sure that the simple people of the canton of Thurgau, in which the chateau is situated, would allow her to go and to come, to read and to write, as she chose, without seeing in every letter a diplomatic document, and in every visitor a conspirator's trick.

Perhaps the beautiful widow gained additional charms in the eyes of the few friends who received her in the grounds, by the contrast with her son, on whom she is apparently by no means disposed to dote. Lulu, as the Germans call him contemptuously, is an unpromising lad, resembling his mother only in womanly weakness, and his father in uncouthness of features and sleepiness of eye. Although 17 years old, he has but little manliness about him, and while the loose gait and ill-jointed figure might be excused on the score of his tender years, there is a want of decision in his face, and even in his walk, which are far from prepossessing. In fact, he looks like a spoilt mother's son, in urgent need, if not of the baptism of fire, to which his unlucky father pompously proposed to subject him, at least of a good sound drubbing by a friend, which might make him aware that he also is made of flesh and blood like other mortals, and rouse in him a more manly spirit. His adherents, however, hope great things of his military career; he will be sent in a few days to the town of Thun, there to enter a regiment of infantry, and, after a short period of trial, to be commissioned a sub-Lieutenant. At a later time he will probably, after his father's example, ask to be transferred to the artillery, the crack corps of the Swiss army, in which the Emperor also served for a time and earned no small distinction.

The Empress is accompanied by not more than half-a-dozen persons, for the chateau is so small that it cannot accommodate a larger number. Of ladies she has only with her a reader, Miss de Cherminy, and the Countess Clary, besides two waiting women; the male part of her retinue consists of Count Clary, the aged chief steward of the Imperial household, and her body-physician, Baron Corvisart. The former private secretary of the Emperor, Pietri, is expected in a few days. The young Prince is accompanied by a son of Dr. Conneau, who has for some time already shared his education and aids him in his studies. The friends of the Imperial family have been officially informed that their visits can be received only after giving previous notice of their intention, and in regular order, as the scanty accommodations of the small buildings do not admit of large companies staying there at a time.

True to her own taste, and—not improbably—to a carefully-prepared line of action, the Empress will lead a very quiet and retired life, confining herself strictly to the house and the immediate neighborhood. A journey to Vienna to see the Exhibition has never been considered; but the expense such a visit would involve, and the embarrassment which it would cause to the Austrian Court, have from the beginning rendered it, if not absolutely impossible, at least highly improbable. The main occupation of the fair Empress, beside her extensive correspondence, consists in wandering, accompanied by an old servant of Queen Hortense's, through the rooms of the house and the grounds around it; all the objects of interest and all the memorials of the beautiful Queen are carefully noticed, and her favorite resting-places have been adopted by her fair daughter-in-law. Even the humblest neighbors down to the poor peasants on the near mountain slopes, who had ever come in contact with Hortense, have already been noted down, and will receive a visit from the widowed Empress. It will be seen that no measures are neglected which may tend to keep the Napoleonic legend alive and to win adherents for the boy whom the ambitious mother fondly hopes to see ere long seated upon the throne of France.

The same exquisite tact prompts her to receive the numerous visitors who throng the avenues leading to the chateau from noon until night with a soft, subdued sorrow, which works like a charm. Even bitter enemies of her husband, who come from mere curiosity to see their new neighbor, leave her presence enchanted with her affability and the noble grief which speaks from her features. In conversation she touches but rarely upon politics, and, when the subject becomes unavoidable, alludes to men and events with that guarded reticence which persons in high places learn so soon to practice. Only once the bitterness of her heart seems to have outrun her prudence. Allusion had been made to the recent fall of Thiers, and some compassion expressed for his disappointment in not being able to accomplish the liberation of France, for which he had worked so energetically and so successfully. "Ah!" she said, suddenly, "M. Thiers has deceived everybody, even his wife." The quaint expression called up a smile on the faces of her visitors, and she hastened to add, with one of her old, irresistible smiles, "in politics."

Of Gen. MacMahon, the actual President, she spoke, on the contrary, with a kind of warm, though subdued enthusiasm, and returned more than once to an earnest acknowledgment of the eminent service which she thought he had rendered France. At last a cautious allusion was made to the possibility of a speedy return to Paris. Here was evidently the most sensitive chord in her heart, for without the usual hesitation she at once broke out into the open, determined announcement: "As for that, we shall wait our hour; but no coup d'etat, no military measures, nothing but a plebiscite. Such was the last order I received from my husband." How far this programme will be found expedient remains to be seen; the widow may respect the Emperor's wish and will, but the ambitious men who desire to restore the Empire for their own personal good and advantage are not likely to be restrained by such considerations.

The Garden-Hose.

From the Danbury News.

Yesterday a Park street man thought he would use his garden-hose. In fact, this is a thought which strikes him regularly three times a day, and his neighbors reckon he has lowered the Leicester Reservoir eleven inches himself, since April 1st. So he got his hose and screwed it together, and put a piece of paper around the pipe to keep it from leaking, and Bridget turned on the water for him, and as he squirted away calmly at a post on the opposite side of the street, a gratified smile rose softly on his manly features, like the glow of a pumpkin pie just out of the oven. And he didn't wet himself much either,—only one boot, and his false wristbands. By and by his wife called him in to supper, and he left his hose squirting over the lawn so as not to lose any time, and went right in. His 4-year-old son stayed behind and took up the hose and began to play at that post across the street, and squirted the water all over Deacon Burchell, who happened to be going by on the nearest sidewalk. Then the Deacon set up a yell like a nitro-glycerine explosion, and the father came out of his house and went for that boy, and the 4-year-old calmly turned the hose full upon the author of his being, and that man almost immediately became wetter than the author of anybody's being has been since the days of Noah. The water struck his clean shirt-bosom and meandered silently but speedily down into his boot-legs, and the pockets of his new summer suit filled up, and the hair oil all came out of his head and ran down the back of his neck, and the only thing about him that was not cool was the words that came out of his mouth. He is now dry, but that 4-year-old received a lesson in logic last evening, with illustrations in the argument *a posteriori*, which he will remember until he has reached the age of 44.

CURIOUS FREAK OF INSANITY.

Three Hundred Needles Found in a Woman's Body.

In the thirtieth annual report (for 1872) of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, we find a description of the following remarkable case:

"A woman, 30 years of age, single, seamstress, with no hereditary tendency to insanity, but of a highly nervous and excitable organization, emotional and irregular in feeling; at times buoyant and lively, and then gloomy and depressed. Her health during early life was delicate, though she suffered from no definite form of disease. At the age of 20, in April, 1862, she was seized with pain in the head. It was of short duration, but very severe, and during its continuance the patient was delirious. Attacks of the same character, both in the severity of the pain and the mental disturbance, have occurred since at intervals of from one to three months. In 1864 she had acute rheumatism, and in 1865 a severe attack of diphtheria.

"After the local disease of the throat had apparently subsided vomiting supervened, and was repeated every few hours for five weeks. To relieve this condition and procure sleep, hypodermic injections of morphia were successfully employed for about one week, and the patient rapidly regained her health. Some two years after this, or in July, 1867, she had an attack of inflammation of the bowels and peritoneum, and for four weeks was delirious most of the time. She improved somewhat in health, but for the four months succeeding had frequent attacks of frenzy, during which she often threatened to take her own and her mother's life, and became very difficult to control. In October following she had improved so far as to pass from the immediate charge of her physician. Soon after this, he ascertained she was using hypodermic injections of morphia to relieve pain in her limbs and different parts of her body. I quote from his letter:

"'I was informed that she was using it (morphia) to a considerable extent, and called immediately to explain to her the effects and danger attending the practice. I believe every effort was made that could be to prevail upon her to desist, but all to no purpose. She was cunning and artful, and would almost always study out some plan to get the morphia. She has used as much as two drachms in a week, in one or two well-authenticated instances. The usual amount was one drachm per week. She used but little, if any, for three or four months before she was sent to the asylum, for it was very difficult for her to get it. She has acted very strangely ever since her first sickness. She has been truly a mystery which no one could solve.'

"Her mother says that for years she has complained of pain, and pressed her hand on either side of her head, with the exclamation, 'Oh! mother, mother, I shall die!' That for six years she has complained of such soreness of the head that when she passed her hand over it, in smoothing her daughter's hair, she would cry out: 'Oh, mother, don't; it hurts me so!' That five years ago, in 1867, she was obliged to call in help, as the patient threatened and intended to take her own life. That both before and after she began the use of morphia her conduct was peculiar and erratic; that she was emotional, and easily disturbed by trifles. That after the morphia habit was known, her conduct for many years preceding was wrongly attributed to this cause.

"A few weeks before she was sent to the asylum she passed into an acutely maniacal condition, in which she was sleepless, ate little and irregularly, lost flesh and strength rapidly, and became quite feeble. She was destructive of clothing, pulled her hair out, was noisy, incoherent, and violent; opposed care, wandered about, and was with difficulty controlled.

"In this condition she was admitted to the institution on the 5th of May, 1871. She was carried to the ward and placed in bed. Examination revealed scars and ecchymosed spots, covering nearly the whole of the body which could be reached by her own hand. She asserted that she had employed the hypodermic injections for three and one-half years, once and much of the time twice a day, making in all about 2,000 injections; that, during the last few months of its continuance, she had used a drachm and one-half of morphia per week; that she inserted the needle perpendicularly to the surface, and often carried its full length into the tissues. For two days she was sleepless, and retained no nourishment. Chloral, in thirty-grain doses, was then administered, which was tolerated by the stomach, and secured sleep. The vomiting gradually became less frequent, and soon ceased. She ate well, gained flesh and strength, all maniacal symptoms subsided, and in twenty days she was up and about the ward.

"During the month following she steadily gained in mental strength and became quite stout. At time of next menstrual period the right breast swelled to an extraordinary size, so that we were obliged to suspend it with adhesive straps. It was hard and extremely sensitive to the touch. This condition of swelling and tenderness extended in a narrow ridge to the spine. The state of the breast was at first supposed to be owing to the sympathetic action of the organ, with the renewed activity of the menstrual function. For two weeks applications were employed, without success, to relieve the pain and tension. At this time, on the 13th of August, the patient, in rubbing her hand over the breast, discovered an elevated point just under the skin, which on pressure gave a pricking sensation. This was cut down upon, and a broken needle extracted. On the 15th another needle was removed. The breast was now inflamed and extremely sensitive. August 28 another needle was taken out.

"From this time till Sept. 29, from one to five needles were removed daily from the breast.

"After this, during the months of October and November, needles were taken from various parts of the body. The largest number extracted in any one day was twelve.

"On one occasion ether was administered, but the difficulty experienced in bringing her under its influence, and the mental disturbance produced by it, was so great that it was not again resorted to. During the whole period, to her final illness, she retained her flesh, though she ate and slept irregularly, under use of tonics and sedatives. She was in a variable mental state, at times irritable, petulant, fault-finding, attempting to create ill-feeling between attendants, and demanding unnecessary care and waiting upon. At other times she was abnormally cheerful, gay, pleasant, and fulsome of praise of all around her.

"For the first two months but comparatively little pain was felt in the extraction of the needles. The skin was thickened, harsh and dry, and almost insensible from the prolonged and distributed use of the injections. Afterward she suffered acutely, and often begged with tears that their removal might be postponed from day to day. About a month before death she had an attack of localized pneumonia, affecting the lower portion of the right lung; this was accompanied by stridulous breathing, spasm of the glottis, globus hystericus, crying, and other hysterical manifestations. It was followed by an attack resembling muscular rheumatism, characterized by great pain and hyperæsthesia of surface; the right arm was swelled, hot, and extremely sensitive; it was supported on a pillow and kept bathed in anodyne lotions. She lost appetite and sleep, became much depressed, and gave up all hopes of recovery. Her tongue became dry and brown, pulse rapid, secretions offensive, and mind very feeble. A diarrhœa supervened and the evacuations of bowels and bladder were involuntary. She became unconscious and finally comatose, and died on the 25th of December, 1871.

"No needles were removed during the last two weeks; 286 were taken from her body during life; 11 were found in the tissues after death; 3 were passed from the rectum during sickness; making a total of 300 needles and pieces. Of this number, 246 were whole and 54 were parts of needles. One was a No. 1 sewing-machine needle, and several were bent. They varied in size from No. 4 to No. 12. As regards position in the body, they were distributed about as follows: In right breast, 150; left breast, 20; abdomen, 60; genitals, 20; thighs and legs, 30; back, 20. Of those removed after death, 5 were found in the right and 3 in the left breast; 1 in a small abscess in the epigastric, and 1 in the right iliac region, the point impinging upon the peritoneum, which was discolored with rust; and one in the upper part of lower lobe of left lung. The presence and position of the needles were indicated to the patient by the pricking sensation occasioned by muscular movements. They were removed in a few instances at first by cutting down upon them. This proved to be a painful, and, from the movements of the needles in the tissues, a difficult process. Hemmorrhage from the small vessels at times gave some trouble. Afterward, by manipulation, the ends of the needles were engaged between the thumb and forefinger, and the points, forced through the skin, were seized and the needles extracted with forceps. Sometimes much force was required to withdraw them. They changed position quite readily, and frequently moved from one to two inches in a day. They produced little local irritation or trouble beyond the pricking sensation, and did not seem to have contributed in any notable degree toward producing the fatal result. In regard to the presence of this large number of needles in the system, no information could be obtained. The patient repeatedly and persistently denied any knowledge of having introduced them, either by the stomach or through the skin. Her mother, who visited the asylum, could throw no light upon the subject, and was entirely ignorant of the fact until informed by us. She, however, recalled the circumstance that the patient purchased at one time ten papers of needles, and could account for only two of them. They were not obtained or introduced while in the asylum. She was under strict surveillance, and had no means of obtaining any number of needles, and those removed were all rusted and bore evidence of having been a long time in the body. The stomach was closely examined after death, and was in a perfectly healthy condition, with no evidence of any previous inflammatory action.

"The only theory which seems to us at all tenable is, that they were introduced through the skin, while she was under the influence of morphia, hypodermically administered, and while suffering from hysteria. That some were found in positions where they could not have been inserted by the patient, can be accounted for by their movements in the tissues, which were observed so often during the life of the patient."

MURDER AT MANISTEE, MICH.

Henry Cooper Shot, While in Bed, by Arthur Houghton—Supposed Infidelity of Houghton's Wife the Exciting Cause.

From the Milwaukee News, July 31.

We are indebted to Sheriff Peter A. Yoss, of Manistee, for the shocking details of a murder which came off about 5 o'clock last Tuesday morning in a part of that place called Filertown.

Arthur Houghton shot and fatally wounded Henry Cooper, while the latter was lying asleep in bed. The murderer used a heavily-loaded shot-gun for the purpose, and placed the muzzle close to the body of his victim before discharging the piece, to be sure of accomplishing his purpose. A number of shot were extracted by the surgeon, but many others could not be found, and the wounds were pronounced fatal. Cooper continued to sink gradually all day Tuesday, but was alive when the Sheriff left for Milwaukee Tuesday evening, although by that time unconscious and unable to speak.

When Cooper was first shot he sprang out of bed and confronted his murderer, so that he could identify him beyond question. Upon his information Houghton was immediately arrested by Sheriff Yoss, and does not deny the shooting. On the other hand he confesses nothing, but when confronted with Cooper, said, "It had got to come to that." He also tauntingly asked Cooper "How he liked it," and expressed an ardent wish that he might live long enough to "suffer a little."

Houghton is of English birth, and is said to have respectable and wealthy relatives there. He settled in Manistee after the war, and was for some time bookkeeper for A. Manuel & Co., of that place. About five years ago he married a daughter of William Ward, who was about the first settler in Manistee and a man of property. Although the marriage was blessed with three children, it seems to not have been a happy one.

Cooper was what is termed a "river-driver," and was understood to have had impudent, if not criminal, intercourse with Houghton's wife. Some months ago he procured Houghton's arrest, ostensibly on the complaint of the wife, for threatening to take her life. Sheriff Yoss at that time took Houghton's revolver from him, which reduced him to the necessity of using a shot-gun. On the night preceding the murder, Mrs. Houghton, two of her sisters, one of her brothers, and Cooper attended a dance together and returned about 4 o'clock in the morning to Mr. Ward's house, their home. Houghton seems to have awaited their return, to have had an interview with his wife, and to have proceeded at once to Cooper's room, in the same house, to kill him. Finding him asleep, he wasted no time in waking him, but deliberately placed the muzzle of the shot-gun near its mark and pulled the trigger.

From Sheriff Yoss we also learn that Mrs. Houghton's family are all respectable, and that, if the suspicions which unhappily exist to her discredit prove true, no blame attaches to the other members of it.

Public sympathy was mainly with Houghton, and the general feeling, so far as Cooper was concerned, was, that he deserved some severe form of punishment for his conduct.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—Augusta, Ga., claims 19,891 population by census and 21,000 by guess.

—The Cherokees of North Carolina, numbering about 1,000, will soon remove to the Indian Nation.

—The Madison (Wis.) *Journal* reports that in Waukesha, Jefferson, Sauk, Adams and Juneau Counties, the hop crop will not average two-thirds of the usual yield.

—"M. E. L." is the latest novelty in college degrees, and it is said to have been conferred by the Ladies' Seminary at Bordentown, New Jersey. It signifies "Mistress of English Literature."

—The proposition by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to build certain shops within the city limits of Wheeling, if released from ten years' taxes due and unpaid by that corporation, is being discussed in that city.

—The Mint at San Francisco will resume operation next month. From Aug. 1 it is expected that the coinage will amount to $3,000,000 monthly. This will materially add to the current stock of gold.

—The Racine (Wis.) *Advocate* reports that a few days ago, as Mr. Johnson, the Sheriff, was going up the Court-House steps his revolver dropped from his pocket, and, striking on the hammer, it went off, wounding him in the foot.

—The authorities of Leyden intend to commemorate the three-hundredth birthday of their University by publishing a chronological list of all the students who have matriculated there from 1575, the year of its foundation by William the Silent, down to the present time.

—Baton Rouge contends earnestly through the *Gazette-Comet* for the re-establishment in that city of the State Government of Louisiana. It is contended that the old State-House there can be repaired for $200,000, whereas the construction of a new one at New Orleans would cost many times that amount.

—At the recent meeting of the Michigan Press Association in Detroit, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a grand excursion to Lake Superior some time during the month of August. Robert L. Warren, of East Saginaw, one of the committee, announces that the idea has been abandoned and the trip will not be taken.

—While the Memphis papers are announcing that Gen. Forest has secured enough money to finish the Selma Road to Holly Springs, a correspondent of the New York *World*, at Holly Springs, is writing that his enterprise will soon go into bankruptcy, and be purchased by Forest and Jacob Thompson.

—Mrs. Dr. Foster, of Duluth, has been presenting Tom Presnell, of the *Minnesotian*, with a bunch of ripe cherries. The fruit was grown on Minnesota Point, from a tree four years old, and is said to have "gathered that peculiar richness and sweetness that is characteristic of all transplanted Eastern fruit into the rich and vigorous soil of our climate."

—Monmouth College has been presented with the only cast of the celebrated "Canopus Stone," described in an article in *Scribner's Monthly* for August, with illustrations from photographs. An explanatory note to the article says: "Through the kindness of the Viceroy Ismail Pasha, three casts of the stone were taken, one for the Royal Museum in Berlin, one for the British Museum in London, and one for the Monmouth College in Illinois. Monmouth College has arranged to permit a model to be taken and kept by the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C."

—The Shell Rock (Ia.) *Enterprise* records another discovery made by a Butler County farmer. On a piece of ground, the soil of which differed from that surrounding it, he made a slight excavation, and came across large quantities of charcoal, any number of specimens of ancient crockery, fragments of masonry, together with specimens of bones. He says the pottery was not equal in finish to modern ware, but still bore the impress of having been made by no unskilled hands. Excavations were made in several places on the patch of ground spoken of, and everywhere the same specimens unearthed.

—We are happy to see that the press throughout the country is alluding to the unperformed duties of Trustees in a manner which will awaken some gentlemen who hold these positions of trust to a realizing sense of their responsibility. Many years ago there was a heavy defalcation in one of the savings institutions of this city. A gentleman who lost more than he could afford to part with called upon one of the Directors to see if anything could be realized. "Why do you come to me?" inquired the Director. "My name was used without my consent, and I don't know where the bank was located." It was upon the strength of this Director's name that the depositor placed confidence in the bank.—*Boston Journal.*

—At the Thousand Isles the fishing season extends from the middle of May to the frosts of late autumn. The muscalonge period is from the middle of May to the middle of July. Bass fishing is the best from the middle of July to the middle of September. Pickerel are taken all the season. The largest fish are the muscalonge, which often weigh from twenty to thirty-five pounds. Bass average from two to three pounds, and the largest weigh from five to six pounds. Trolling and fly fishing are the means of taking bass. In the autumn wild duck and geese are numerous.

THE LAW COURTS.

Singular Charges Made in Connection with the Lamar Suit.

Alleged Infringement of the Stevens Car-Brake Patent by the C. & N. W. R. R.

Report of the Master in Favor of the Patentees.

Disclosure of the Inside Working of the Ætna Manufacturing Company.

Dean Stanley, of Westminster, London, to Testify in the Cheney Case.

Patent Cases—In Bankruptcy—Bills in Chancery—New Suits.

THE LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

Samuel H. Melvin, of Springfield, A. C. Vandewater, of Pana, John Heck, of Lockport, and Judson M. W. Jones, of Chicago, in their bill yesterday filed in the Superior Court, show that in the suit in that Court instituted by Edwin Burnham and Edwin R. Burnham, against the Lamar Insurance Company, Leonard Swett, Wm. H. W. Cushman, Isaac N. Hardin, Wm. K. Ackerman, Gurdon S. Hibbard, Paul Cornell, Laban S. Major, Leroy Church, Chas. B. Farwell, and Van H. Higgins, on the 23d day of October, 1871, setting up that said complainants, at the June term, 1872, obtained certain judgments against said Company, etc., and praying for the appointment of a Receiver, the bill was ordered taken as confessed as against the Lamar Company, but not against said Swett and Higgins, or either of them, nor were any efforts made to bring the other defendants into court, so far as appears from the records, and afterwards the bill was amended by making the People's Insurance Company of San Francisco a defendant, as debtors to the Lamar in the sum of $170,000 for reinsurances; and on the 23d of November, 1872, on the motion of complainants, a decree was entered appointing George Chandler Receiver, who duly made his report, which has been duly published in THE TRIBUNE.

The complainants dip deeply into the history of the Company down to the time that it suspended, in the spring of 1871, when its subscribed capital was $2,200,000, and its losses not extraordinary; and charges that its embarrassments are largely due to the well-known agreement giving Cushman & Hardin 550 shares, with 20 per cent paid thereon, as a premium for their subscribing for 5,500 shares, representing $550,000, on which they paid $110,000, and on which shares the complainants insist Cushman & Hardin are liable for assessment.

On Cushman & Hardin subscribing the $550,000, it is further alleged, the Company made out the certificates for the 550 shares, with 20 per cent paid up, and handed them to Cushman & Hardin as a gift, and the $110,000 paid in by Cushman & Hardin on their $550,000 subscription was taken back by them, in small amounts, from time to time, between September, 1870, and May, 1871, and the stock certificates turned back to the Company and canceled, as though the amount they represented had never formed the capital stock of the Company, thus seriously reducing the capital stock, besides withdrawing a large sum of money, either in cash or cash securities; they also further withdrew in small sums, about March, 1871, a further aggregate of $70,000; all of which they applied to their own use.

Cushman was then the Treasurer, having charge of all the securities, and Hardin was Vice-President, having active management of the affairs of the Company; and complainant charges that the said pretended subscription for stock, and payment of an assessment amounting to $110,000 thereon, and the subsequent withdrawal of the $110,000 and cancellation of said stock, were accomplished by collusion with the executive officers of the Company, or some of them, and without the knowledge or consent of the bona fide stockholders, except the executive officers aforesaid.

Complainants further charge that said Cushman & Hardin have been guilty of taking from the Company other large sums of money, the particulars of which they do not give, for the full amount of all which moneys complainants insist that they are justly liable; showing that they are bankers doing business in this city, and amply able to make good all assets thus wrongfully withdrawn, as well as to pay the assessments upon the capital stock of the Company so subscribed for by them.

It is further affirmed that, at the time the Company suspended, it held stock, notes, and securities amounting to $104,000.01; that, on the 31st of December, 1870, it was shown by the annual statement of the Company that there was due to the Company on call $13,885.70, for which personal security was held, said amount consisting, as complainant is informed and believes, of money loaned to Leonard Swett, President, $8,945.17, and to Isaac N. Hardin, Vice-President, $4,940, which amounts have never been repaid; which assets are not among those turned over to the Receiver appointed under the order of the Court; that Van H. Higgins has never rendered an account of the bonds and securities turned over to him by the Lamar out of which to provide $60,000 to pay the People's their reinsurance premium; that he (Higgins) holds bonds and securities that have never been used for that purpose; and complainants insist that, before any proceedings are taken to collect any further assessment of stock, the moneys so retained by Van Higgins, withdrawn by Cushman & Hardin, and loaned to Swett & Hardin, shall be applied to the purpose; such moneys aggregating $300,000, or thereabouts, greater part of which could have been collected with reasonable care and diligence, sufficient, at all events, to pay all the outstanding indebtedness of the Company, all expenses incident to the settlement, and a considerable dividend to the stockholders.

Next they complain of the acts of the Receiver, in respect of the outstanding assessment, as unjust and inequitable, and pray that it may be suspended, he having never taken cognizance or informed the Court of the existence of Cushman & Hardin's 5,500 shares, or taken any steps to compel them to pay their assessment thereon, and having acted on the assumption that one-half of the stockholders are insolvent, without giving particulars, whereas the complainants aver the contrary to be the fact, and that the great majority of stockholders were and still are perfectly solvent.

They charge, also, that after the Chicago fire said Cushman & Hardin bought up a large number of the claims against the Company for the purpose of settling them up as an offset in the event of their being called upon to pay the moneys due by them to the Company, paying therefor about 25 per cent of their face value; or, in the event of said moneys not being demanded of them, to speculate in them by compelling the payment thereof in full by other stockholders; and that the said bill of complaint of said Burnham has been filed, and proceedings taken thereunder, by collusion with said Cushman & Hardin, and mainly in their interests, for the purpose of covering up their liabilities, and enforcing the payment in full of the policies so taken up and held by them as aforesaid.

Further, that by affidavit of Leonard Swett, dated 7th March, 1871, and filed at the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, that in addition to the other assets, he paid into the Company $22,100 in cash, being absolutely and without reserve the property of the Company, subject to its liabilities, but which has not in any manner been accounted for by the officers, or received by the Receiver appointed by order of the Court.

The complainants conclude by showing that they are bona fide stockholders, who have paid their assessments; that they have never consented to any of the actings and doings related; that the whole of the proceedings taken against the Company have been by default, the officers of the Company taking no steps to defend the suit; that the cancellation of Cushman & Hardin's shares was never authorized by the stockholders; that the stockholders are nearly all solvent and able to pay their assessment; and they pray that the Receiver suspend all proceedings against the stockholders until the moneys thus shown to have been illegally withheld have been obtained, and that in the meantime all of these defendants who are indebted to the Company be required to make an accounting, for the purpose of ascertaining what amount of money can be secured.

These complainants also filed a cross-bill, in Burnham v. Lamar Insurance Company et al., in which precisely similar allegations were made.

ANOTHER GREAT RAILROAD PATENT CASE.

A case that promises almost as much prominence in the railroad world as the iron swage block case, is that of Thomas Sayles v. The C. & N. W. R. R. Co. This is a test case, and, if it succeeds, the 60,000 odd dollars depending on it will be but a drop in the bucket for all that will follow.

Yesterday, Mr. Bishop reported to the Court in this case as follows:

This cause having been, by an interlocutory decree of the Court, referred to the undersigned as Master, to compute and ascertain, and to take and state an account of, all the gains, profits, savings, benefits, and advantages accruing to, realized, and received by the said defendants, the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, in consequence of their use in the Stevens car-brake of the invention of Batchelder and Thompson (in said decree described), patented in and by the letters patent described therein, from the time of the commencement of such use by them subsequent to the grant of said letters patent down to the date of such report; and in addition thereto to assess, under the direction of the Court, the damages sustained by the complainant by reason of the said use and infringement by the said defendants during the period aforesaid.

I hereby report that I have been attended by S. D. Cozzens, Esq., solicitor for complainant, and the Hon. John N. Jewett, solicitor for defendants, who have produced before me the testimony taken in said cause, together with the stipulations therein. And upon the hearing of the arguments and examination of the evidence in said cause, together with the stipulations therein, I find that the complainant is entitled to have and receive from the said defendants for his damages herein—the same being the amount or value of the gains, profits, savings, benefits, and advantages which I find were realized by the defendants by reason of the use and infringement by them of the said patent for the period of five years, beginning June 2, 1859, and ending June 2, 1864—the sum in gross of sixty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and forty cents ($63,638.40).

The elements that make up this account consist of two parts:

First—In the saving in the wages of brakemen, amounting to the sum of $41,280.

Second—In the saving in wheels, amounting to $22,358.40.

The duration of the use of complainant's patent, the number of cars upon which it was used, the number of brakemen employed, and their wages, the number of wheels upon each car, the cost of the wheels, and the expense of putting on a set of wheels under each car, are all the subject of stipulation, leaving the other items in the account to be established by the testimony.

As to each one of these elements, I have made out and attach hereto a detailed statement marked exhibit "A," which will show the processes by which the results herein stated are obtained.

In arriving at my conclusions, I have computed the amount saved to the defendants by the use of the Batchelder and Thompson invention over the use of the "single brake," rejecting as a standard of comparison what is known as the "Springfield brake," it appearing to me from the testimony that said brake was an unsuccessful, abandoned experiment, and not a perfected, practical invention.

The proofs in the case show that prior to Batchelder and Thompson's invention it was put upon two "crate cars," used a short time, and then taken off, and the "single brake"—which had previously been used on the same cars—put back in its place. It also appears that, after Batchelder and Thompson invented their brake, the "Springfield brake" was twice again attempted to be used on passenger cars, and was each time abandoned. The last of these times, when used between New York and Boston, accidents were caused by it. In addition to this, the clear weight of evidence, to my mind, is that it is a defective brake, and not adapted to ordinary everyday practical use on passenger trains.

It is insisted by complainant that, in the use of the single brake, a necessity arises for reversing the engines in order to stop the trains, and that this is injurious to the engines, and damages to engines arising from this cause are sought to be recovered in this proceeding.

I am of the opinion that this should not be allowed, for the reason that the increase of brakemen covers (in my judgment) this item; for, if the brakemen are increased so as to enable them to apply the brakes to all the trucks of a train without passing through the cars, the necessity for reversing the engines seems to me to be wholly obviated.

I have therefore rejected this item from the account.

First—Brakemen saved.

For five years defendants ran constantly in passenger trains twenty-four cars, and required therefor twelve brakemen and four baggagemen.

Equaling in all sixteen brakemen.

The use of the patent is shown to have saved an equal number,—that is, sixteen.

It is shown that on mixed trains defendant ran two cars, and required therefor one baggageman.

Equaling one brakeman.

The use of the patent saved here two brakemen.

On freight trains they ran two "caboose cars," requiring therefor two brakemen (or conductors).

The patent saved here two brakemen.

Making in all twenty brakemen saved.

The average wages of a brakeman for the time the patent was used were $34.40 per month.

Wages of 20 brakemen would be $688 per month.

Wages of 20 brakemen would be $8,256 per year.

Wages of 20 brakemen for five years, $41,280.

I do not take into account the forward truck of the forward car of either of the defendants' passenger trains, which were four in number.

If the forward trucks were counted, the brakemen saved would be twenty-four instead of twenty.

Nor are the Harvard and Rockford mixed trains taken into account, which ran one year of the five, and on which two brakemen were saved by the patent.

Second—Wheels saved.

For five years defendants ran constantly in passenger trains twenty-four cars.

On mixed trains they ran two cars.

On freight trains they ran two caboose cars.

On Harvard and Rockford trains they ran for one year two cars.

Equaling thirty cars per year for one year and twenty-eight cars per year for four years.

Or calling the wheels saved on the two caboose cars per year as equaling the wheels saved on one of the other cars per year, it may be stated as:

Twenty-nine cars for one year and twenty-seven cars for each of the other four years.

The patent saved two sets of wheels per car for each year.

Equalizing fifty-eight sets saved for one year, and 216 sets saved for the four years, or in all 274 sets saved in five years.

Cost of a set of wheels was $133.60, and putting on a set $8, making cost of a set put on $141.60; or, for the whole 274 sets, $38,798.40.

Value of old wheels, calling their average weight 500 pounds, $16,440.

Deducting this amount, there is left for saving in wheels, $22,358.40.

In this estimate no account is made of any cars except those shown to have been constantly in use.

SUMMARY.

First—Saving in brakemen, $41,280.

Second—Saving in wheels, $22,358.40.

Total amount due complainant, $63,638.40.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY W. BISHOP,
Master in Chancery, United States Circuit Court.

ANOTHER ANTE-FIRE ROMAUNT.

Lucien D. Wilson, of Lansing, Mich., owner of 250 shares of the Ætna Manufacturing Company, files a bill to enjoin the other members of the corporation in any way using the property or funds of the Company until the order of Court. The Company was burnt out in the fire, being at the time the owner of patent-rights, machinery, tools, &c., worth over $150,000. Previous to its organization, complainant and John Sigwalt, Sr., were owners of machinery, tools, &c., which Lehman Huchberger induced them to throw into the proposed company as part of the capital stock, it being agreed that they were to represent $9,500, and Huchberger putting in cash $9,500. As a matter of common prudence, it was agreed that the Superintendent and officers should not draw more than $1,500 per year each, and the three partners were to be owners of one-third stock each, John Sigwalt, Jr., to have the office of Superintendent. The Company's license of incorporation was secured on Aug. 18, 1870, for a term of fifty years. At the first meeting of Directors, 24th of August, 1870, the complainant was elected President, Hachberger Treasurer, and Sigwalt, Jr., Superintendent. A second meeting was held Sept. 30, 1870, at which the President's salary was fixed at $1,500, and subsequently the same was done as to the salary of the two others. By and by the complainant persuaded himself that he was more ornamental than useful as a President, and he resigned; but his doing so, far from ensuring economy, resulted in the opposite, for but a few days after complainant left, Sigwald, Jr., and Lehman Huchberger held what they called a Directors' meeting, of which complainant had no notice, and Sigwald, Jr., was elected President, and Wilson Vice-President, the latter to have no compensation except when actually engaged; and the same two then met, again without notice to Wilson, and by a unanimous vote increased their salaries to $3,600 per annum, commencing August, 1870, or a month previous; and from that time forward they regularly drew their back pay, $300 per month. Here the complainant halts in the torrent of his facts to dwell a little wrathfully on the extravagance of these bloated capitalists and the depth of his own humility.

The establishment was burned up in the October fire, 1871, leaving only about $2,500; after which Sigwald, Jr., and Huchberger collected about $10,000 in insurances, having also at the time a large sum of money in hand, as well as some in the German National Bank, of the existence of which Wilson previously had no suspicion, together with about $8,000 worth of accounts. This, complainant alleges, they got together, in secret, and appropriated to their own use. He prays relief from this and similar wrongs, and obtains an injunction as asked to prevent their disposing of the spoils.

SHIELDING PROPERTY BEHIND A WIFE'S NAME.

Judge Blodgett yesterday decided Knowlson v. Mallers et al., in the United States Circuit Court. Knowlson & Co., of Troy, N. Y., obtained a judgment against Ira B. Mallers, of Chicago, for $4,000. There was no property of his on which they could levy, but considerable real estate stood in his wife's name, and they filed a creditor's bill to discover the facts of the pretended ownership. In the proof it was shown that when the parties were married, in 1866, they had little or no property, that Mallers fell in debt, and all his transactions went badly; judgments were entered against him, and his property was seized; but his wife's possessions increased in value as much as his diminished. As a result of Mallers' manifold misfortunes, the couple came to Chicago in 1869, bringing $10,000 with them, the result of a forced sale of the wife's estate. This money was invested in Chicago real estate, houses were built thereon by Mallers, who was a carpenter, these were exchanged for other property, Mallers only appearing in the matter, his wife merely acting as a figure-head. Mallers is described as devoting all his time to his wife's property, declaring himself to be her agent.

Having recounted briefly the history of the case as it appeared from the proof taken, His Honor held that Mallers' conduct really amounted to fraud, his wife's name being used as a cover, and that all his wife's property in Cook County should be held subject to the creditors' claims, she being allowed in equity to come in as a creditor for any amount she can show she is fairly entitled to.

A DEMURRAGE CASE DECIDED.

The case of Fulton v. Blake, Whitehouse & Co., in the District Court, admiralty side, for demurrage, by unnecessary detention of a vessel consigned to defendants, was decided by Judge Blodgett yesterday, his Honor finding that the plaintiffs had failed to make out a case. The vessel in question, the Henchman, had put to sea at the same time as certain other vessels, but did not arrive until some six days after. The respondents had kept a commodious dock open for a reasonable period, but, as the vessel did not arrive, they used it, and so caused a delay. The case was dismissed on the ground that the respondents could not keep other vessels out and stay all traffic because the vessel did not arrive on the day she was expected.

PATENT CASES DECIDED.

In the Ross sewing machine-box cases, in which plaintiff sued for damages for infringement of his patent for a box covering the machine, which box-covering he held to be an original discovery, the Court decided that the box was a protection that followed, like many other additional conveniences, in the wake of every patent, and he could not regard it as an improvement of the original invention, or a discovery in itself that belonged to the discovery. The bill was dismissed for want of equity, at complainant's costs.

In the Ware ear-muff patent cases, the Court yesterday granted a perpetual injunction as prayed, and gave decrees for damages in the cases brought.

THE CHENEY SUIT.

Papers were sent to London, England, in the Cheney case, yesterday, to enable the testimony of the Very Rev. the Dean Stanley, of Westminster, to be taken before J. Edward Wilkins or Thos. P. Cobb. The Dean will be examined exhaustively as to the matter in question from his own experience and the history of the Anglican Church.

THE ABORTION CASE.

The bail in the case of the alleged abortionist, Duncan McRae, who is charged with committing the most offensive and horrible butchery on Margaret Conraths, was yesterday reduced to $3,000. It ought to be worth nine-tenths of all his fortune to get clear of Chicago if this last charge against him is well founded. Does his fortune exceed $3,000?

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Allen P. Prior, an order was entered, approving the Assignee's report.

Order of discharge to both bankrupts was issued to Joseph and Marcus Metz.

The National Bank of Vernon, New York, yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of William T. McCorkle, claiming as creditors on a note of $3,000, and alleging that the debtor has made a conveyance of 150 acres of land in Wilmington, Will County, to John D. Henderson, with intent to defeat the creditors, such sale being made to secure a pretended note of $6,000: also, a fraudulent conveyance of thirty acres in Wesley, Will County, to Samuel McCorkle. The usual rule to show cause was issued, and an injunction restraining any interference with said lands by J. D. Henderson and S. McCorkle ordered.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Somebody says it's vacation time. With all these frightful bills flying about, the reporters cannot believe it.

Four first-class newspaper men would have found abundant occupation for their brains and pencils in recording the business transacted in the various Courts yesterday, despite the legend, which some people believe in, that a vacation prevails in the Circuit Court.

Tillottson v. Munson, the well-known well-filter patent case, was up yesterday for new trial, and taken under advisement.

NEW SUITS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Wm. E. Rollo, Assignee of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago v. Wm. H. Lunt; assumpsit, $1,500.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,981—Lydia Bennett v. Thos. E. Gavin and George Baynes; trespass, $2,500. 7,982—John J. Murphy v. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.; case, $5,000. 7,983—Withheld. 7,984, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 90, 91—Appeals. 7,992—Maria Berns v. Christina Sulzer, trespass vi et armis, $10,000. 7,993—Augusta von Schlieben, administratrix of Gustave Max von Schlieben, v. Illinois Central Railroad Company; case, $10,000. 7,994—Chittenden S. Burton and Joseph W. Pierce v. Charles Kroning; assumpsit, $3,000. 7,995—Appeal. 7,996—Ebenezer F. Curtis v. Michigan Central Railroad Company; case, $5,000. 7,997—Appeal. 7,998—W. T. Keenan & Co. v. Aaron Daube; attachment, $800. 7,999—Appeal. 8,000—Walter S. Babcock et al. v. Wm. H. Reynolds et al; petition for mechanic's lien.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,455—Stone v. Stone; divorce. 44,456—Louisa Coates v. Thomas McAleer and F. J. McAleer; confession, $211. 44,457—Lucida D. Wilson v. Lehman Huchberger, John Segwalt, Jr., John Segwalt, Sr., Louis Shoenfeld, and the Ætna Manufacturing Company; bill. 44,458—Samuel H. Melvin et al. v. Lamar Insurance Company et al.; bill. 44,459—Peter Caldwell v. Henry Byron (?) and Henry Spears; replevin of wines and liquors. 44,460—Samuel Longhseeth v. William Weilhelm and George Weilhelm; confession, $564.80.

BOGUS PARTNERSHIPS.

Detective Dennis Simmons did a good day's work yesterday. He must have arisen early and worked late. He arrested four criminals on distinct, as well as serious, charges. The most important arrest was that of a fellow named M. G. Brown, of the Fuller & Rainforth school of rogues. This man has been operating in the bogus partnership business on the third floor of No. 127 Clark street for some time. His room was so furnished as to make it have an aspect of business, and Brown himself is a fellow who might easily deceive an unsuspecting countryman. He is about 30 years old, has a fresh face, and dresses well. It is said that he was once in partnership with Fuller. He is a very cautious operator, and has not carried on a large business, because of his lack of boldness. Not long since, John N. Purple came to this city from Michigan. He brought with him not far from $400. He fell into the hands of the wily Brown, and after a few days' examination and deliberation, closed a partnership with him. A few days ago he found himself out of pocket $400, and, persuaded that he had been the victim of a wily rogue, he reported the matter to Sergt. Ellis. That official lost no time in investigating the matter, and yesterday afternoon Simmons walked Mr. Brown to the Central Police Station. He will have a preliminary examination before Banyon this morning. Philip Travis, formerly of this city, was also arrested by Simmons, for unlawfully obtaining $500 in Peoria, representing himself as collector for Eastern houses.

Young Ladies' Seminary.

The annual announcement of Mrs. W. G. Bryan's Boarding-School for young ladies, at Batavia, has already appeared in our columns. The fall term commences Sept. 17, the winter term Dec. 17, and the spring term March 16. The number of boarding pupils is limited to forty.

We have so often and so heartily commended this institution to parents having daughters to educate, that but little can be added to what has already been said. It has long justly held and occupied, and it proudly maintains, a position in the front rank of female seminaries in this State. Mrs. Bryan is not merely a successful teacher herself, but she has reared about her and trained to her ideas of culture the accomplished ladies who fill the office of assistants in her school. In doing this she has spared neither pains nor expense, and for many years past has kept one or more of such assistants in constant training in the best schools of Europe to the end of their perfection as teachers and in French, German, music, etc. Her talented daughter, who has thus been abroad for a long time, paying especial attention to music, is to sail for home on the 19th. Parents may rest assured that nowhere will they find a better school for their daughters than that of Mrs. Bryan, Batavia.—*Batavia (N. Y.) Times.*

Carriage Sale.

The entire stock of carriages, buggies, and phaetons, at No. 315 State street, will be sold, by order of the proprietors, at 10 o'clock this morning, by W. A. Butters & Co. It is seldom that such an opportunity is offered to those who intend purchasing a carriage or buggy, and hence all in want of a conveyance of the kind mentioned should attend the sale. All tastes can be suited, and a vehicle secured at perhaps half the price demanded at private sale.

Collars.

Perspiration has no effect on the Elmwood and Warwick collars. They retain their shape under all ordinary circumstances, and are the best to wear in warm weather.

TAX-FIGHTERS.

List of the Persons Who Tried to Escape Payment of Their Taxes.

The County Court Decides Against Them in Nearly Every Case.

The tax-fighters are not as numerous this year as they have been formerly. This is partly due to the circumstance that heretofore any number of objectors could join together and pay the costs of the court the same as if one man were the objector, while now, according to a new law, each person has to pay the full amount of costs. Judge Wallace has been unusually severe on them, and nearly all the objections were overruled. Only the United States, on the assessment of the Bigelow Block, and the Rosehill Cemetery Company, and a few unimportant parties, were successful in their resistance.

Last year taxes to the amount of $49,500 were resisted, of which amount $45,000 were overruled by the County Court, and appealed by the tax-fighters to the Circuit Court. None of these parties have any hope of winning their case in the Circuit Court, but they appeal merely to gain time. The taxes appealed this year amount to about $40,000, of which only about $1,500 have been successfully resisted. The largest objector, as usual, is Mr. Samuel J. Walker, who is resisting nearly half of the total amount fought this year. The name of the philanthropic Jonathan Young Scammon also appears among those who are averse to paying their taxes.

The following is a complete list of those who have resisted the payment of their State and county taxes this year:

No. 1—S. C. Bartlett.
No. 2—Edward Wright.
No. 3—R. P. Williams.
No. 4—Walter Brown and Joseph Terry.
No. 5—Haas and Powell.
No. 6—F. Hitzeman.
No. 7—Rosehill Cemetery Company. Objection sustained. Appeal prayed for by the State.
No. 8—James W. Scoville.
No. 9—Illinois Central Railroad Company. Objection sustained on railroad property; overruled on South Park property.
No. 10—Sydney L. Darrow.
No. 11—Daniel C. Nichols and Ira J. Nichols.
No. 12—J. F. Keeney.
No. 13—Graceland Cemetery Company. Objection sustained. Appeal prayed for by the State.
No. 14—G. W. Reed.
No. 15—B. Loewenthal.
No. 16—Thomas H. Halsey, Milton Tabor, Cornelia S. Halsey, Henry C. Morey, G. D. Beebe, E. R. Bowen, S. P. Walker, W. H. Hoyt.
No. 17—William G. E. Pope, Trustee.
No. 18—W. H. W. Cushman, Arthur J. Hawke, J. N. Hardin, F. A. Stevens.
No. 19—Matthew Haynes, Barney McKenna, James Tracey, William H. W. Cushman, Nutt & Brooks, Isaac N. Hardin, W. H. Chappell, Arthur J. Hawke estate, F. A. Stevens.
No. 20—Oakwood Cemetery Association.
No. 21—A. T. Galt.
No. 22—Elliott Anthony.
No. 23—Morris Livingston.
No. 24—Ira Holmes.
No. 25—William M. Derby, William E. Smith, Thomas H. Brown, E. C. Fellows, E. W. Prentice, Sarah E. Blood, L. H. Bisbee, Owen White, William Lamb, Edward A. Burbank, S. B. Rockwell, J. B. Rockwell, John Martin, M. O. Walker, J. C. McCollough, Henry J. Trarer, Charles V. Dyer, C. C. Bissell, Edward Roby, James Goodspeed, Samuel Beers, E. S. Fowler, R. E. Goodell, Edward Spring, A. A. Rankin, Francis Larned, Leonard W. Volk, A. C. Prout, Isaac Marks, Engle & Livingston, John H. Small, R. A. Knight, J. J. Page, Carrol Gaytes, F. O. Kimball, Edgar Loomis, B. F. Sherman, A. G. Webster, W. W. Perkins, Hiram Hogden, Henry Fuller, John A. Dean, Fernando Jones, N. F. Storey, P. H. Prislin, Francis Larned, E. E. Caldwell, D. R. Brant, W. K. Wells, George A. Emory, P. R. Mason, Susan J. Seaverns, Helen A. Brant, Asahel Gage, Henry H. Gage, Hugh Chittick, Caroline D. Hill, P. D. Hamilton, Louis Blohm, P. L. Sherman, George W. Wait, J. H. Drexel, S. H. Gross.
No. 26—Fernando Jones, James Goodspeed, J. M. Bryant, Joseph W. Drexel, Henry Fuller, Samuel Beers, John E. Dean, N. F. Storey, Cornelia W. Storey, Allen C. Storey, Jane Beauchamp, A. J. Knapp, August Fisher, George W. Wait, P. L. Sherman, Polemus D. Hamilton, John R. Hoxie, Caroline D. Hill, William Speight, Oney White, Elisha C. Fellows, William Lamb, Cynthia C. Bissell, W. K. Wells, Samuel J. Walker, Henry H. Walker, Jacob Richly, Philip Larman, Edgar Loomis, J. H. Small, Martin O. Walker, A. C. Prout, William M. Derby, William E. Smith, Edward A. Barbank, E. S. Fowler, R. E. Goodell, E. E. Cadwell, D. R. Brant, William H. Butler, George A. Emery, James Littlewood, A. T. Sherman, Thomas H. Brown, Edward Spring, Edward Martin, Sarah E. Broad, Parker R. Mason, Susan J. Seaverns, Albert G. Webster, P. H. Brislin, M. K. Gleason, Helen A. Brandt, Henry J. Traver, Carol Gaytes, Asahel Gage, Henry H. Gage, Louis Blohm, S. E. Gross.
No. 27—United States of America on new Custom-House Block. Objection sustained.
No. 28—John Forsythe.
No. 29—John Forsythe, Alexander Murray, John V. Lemoyne, George P. McBride, George H. Moore, Mrs. Henry K. Ball, Ann L. Mason, Louis Lovut, Adolph Lemoyne, John J. Merriam, Wilhelmia De Bies, George Harding, and Henry Abram.
No. 30—Thomas Moran, Benjamin Shurtleff, Hugh Maher, E. C. Fellows, T. M. Jordan, W. L. Sampson, Joel C. Walter, W. C. Reynolds, George W. and F. W. Springer, E. K. Rogers, H. M. Shepard, H. A. Hopkins, George E. Cooke, H. G. Spofford, A. K. Fox, E. L. Bodin, Rosenfeld & Rosenberg, Julius Koppel, P. H. Putnam, M. C. Stearns, A. S. Bradley, Elijah Peacock, L. M. Smith, A. C. Badger, William Hansbrough, P. S. Barber, J. S. Butler, L. D. Boone, H. E. Pickett, George W. Martin, Nimrod Long, Hugh Barclay, Martin Andrews, C. N. Rongand, Obadiah Jackson, A. Bell, William H. Bradley, Junius Mulvey, D. W. Sutherland, George W. Hill, E. W. Blatchford, City of Chicago, J. H. Gilbert, Charles A. Gregory, Cook County Land Company, George W. Gerrish, C. C. P. Holden, B. L. Honore, D. B. Lyman, Marine Company of Chicago, Oakwood Cemetery Association, George W. Parks, Jonathan Young Scammon, J. D. Wallace, A. B. Wambaugh, S. C. Hoag, John Boyd, and heirs of J. A. Washington.
No. 31—Mrs. M. Larned.
No. 32—John H. Dunham.

A HARD CASE.

The Omaha *Bee* of the 29th inst. devotes a column and a quarter to detailing the iniquity of a certain Dr. Marvin, whose reputation is well known in the West to be very bad, both as a professional man and as a private citizen. The Doctor was pardoned from the Penitentiary a short time since, having served a term for the crime of abortion, and after staying a short time in Omaha he left for Chicago, where he found business in his peculiar line quite prosperous. Here Dr. and Mrs. Marvin were joined by Mrs. Fawcett, who became an intimate and dearly beloved friend of the family, and so ingratiated herself into the Doctor's good graces that she supplanted Mrs. Marvin and kept the Doctor out at night, when he should have been home. His stereotyped excuse for his absence from home was urgency of business demands, and, until the truth flashed upon her, his wife suspected nothing wrong. This is how it flashed: The Doctor left for Omaha to attend business, but did not return as promised, and failed also to make his wife those little remittances which are so apt to keep alive a kindly feeling between absent husband and waiting wife, and so necessary to supply the latter with means of subsistence. After selling her furniture to pay her rent, Mrs. Marvin, who had heard that the Doctor was living in Denver, determined to give him a sweet surprise. On arriving there, she hurried to her husband's office, which, to her horror, she found was furnished with articles belonging to Mrs. Fawcett. The rest needs not to be told. Adding insult to injury, the husband and Mr. Fawcett wanted her to accept $1,000 and allow a divorce suit that the bold Marvin had begun against her to proceed.

Spurning the indignity, she sought legal advice, returned to Chicago, and, at last accounts was busily engaged preparing evidence against her husband, whom she intends to let feel the full power of the law.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

That forbidden fruit is invested with peculiar charms is acknowledged by all who are at all conversant with the history of the world from Eve's day to our own. Hence it is that, towards the end of the "close season," the epicurean heart longs for a slice of roast teal or prairie chicken, while the sight of a square of toast suggests quail and woodcock in a manner that is most tantalizing. These things are nice, but the Game law says that in certain seasons they are also naughty, and as complaint is made that game has appeared on hotel tables in this city recently that, according to law, should have been moving among prairie grass, skirting a bank of sedge, or beaking the rich mud of a swamp, we publish the first section of the Game laws, as a friendly warning to pot-hunters and too eager sportsmen:

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to hunt or pursue, kill or trap, net, ensnare, or otherwise destroy, any wild buck, doe, or fawn, wild turkey, prairie hen or chicken, ruffled grouse, (commonly called partridge), or pheasant, between the 1st day of January and the 15th day of August, of each year; or any quail, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of October, in each and every year; or any woodcock, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July, in each and every year; or any wild goose, duck, Wilson snipe, brant, or any other water fowl, between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of August, in each and every year; and every person so offending shall, for each and every offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less then $10 nor more than $25, and costs of suit, and shall stand committed to the County Jail until such fine is paid, provided such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days.

THE ROLLING-MILL DISASTER.

Inquest on the Body of One of the Victims—Verdict of Accidental Death—Cause of the Explosion—Condition of the Survivors.

Coroner Stephens held an inquest yesterday on the body of James Mack, a victim of the calamity at the North Chicago Rolling-Mills, who died, as stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, on Tuesday afternoon. The inquest was held at the late residence of the deceased, No. 446 Elston avenue.

Great interest was manifested by residents in the vicinity in the investigation of the cause of the explosion, as was evidenced by the large crowd present. Some of the witnesses were full of liquor and boisterous. An idea entered the head of one of them that a juryman was not in his right mind, and ought to be discharged. He created a disturbance, which was only stopped by the Deputy-Coroner ejecting him from the room.

A large number of witnesses and experts were examined. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death, and based their decision upon the following evidence, contained in the statements of the witnesses:

It appeared that on Saturday morning the fire was put out in the furnace, and Sunday afternoon a stream of water was let in from the top. This was done for the purpose of repairing the furnace. On Monday, work was begun at the trough of the furnace, by removing some of the brick-work. At 5 p. m. so much of the clinker in the furnace had been removed that it was feared the mass above would fall, and the men were warned, and told to quit work. They had been warned of what the result would be if the mass should fall, by a small piece which tumbled down, and, when it burst, emitted hot air. Very soon after the whole mass came out. It seems that the men were burned, not by molten iron, but by hot air. The noise was caused by the falling of the mass, which weighed about twelve tons. In an instant the whole place was filled with hot air, and black dust settled everywhere. The men were immediately enveloped, and were helpless until the air cooled. It cooled in an incredibly short time. Seven men were more or less burned, but Michael Healy was the only one who was helpless, and he had to be carried to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital on a stretcher. The burns are principally surface burns, the skin being peeled off in large spots. It was agreed by all the persons examined that the calamity would have been avoided had the men left off when Mr. Jamme, the Superintendent of the furnace, ordered them. The furnace retained the hot air a much longer time than usually, but this had been anticipated, and a close watch was kept that the men should cease work at the slightest premonition of danger. The workmen at the mills seemed satisfied with the verdict.

Michael Halley and Patrick Manney are the only ones remaining who are in a precarious condition. Manney is exceedingly low, and will hardly live long. Halley is not much better. The warm weather has been hard on all the injured men. The Rolling-Mill proprietors are doing all in their power to aid the sufferers.

PERSONAL.

J. Legge, of Hong Kong, is at the Grand Pacific.

J. C. Devoe, of New Mexico, is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. J. M. Gifford, of Davenport, Iowa, is at the Sherman.

J. B. Watson and family, of Baltimore, are at the Sherman.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax and wife are at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Levi P. North, of Henry County, was in the city yesterday.

Gen. B. W. Cass, President of the Northern Pacific Railway, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. D. J. Morrell, M. C., Johnstown, Pa., was at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

Charles E. Gorham and C. D. Gorham, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, are at the Sherman.

The following party from Youngstown, O., is at the Grand Pacific: J. H. Brown and wife, Miss Emma Brown, Miss Ella Brown, Miss Lizzie Warner, Miss Caddie Horten, Miss Emma Felton, Miss Lida Reis, Miss Lida Woodburn, Miss Cora Stanard, Miss Allie Powers.

J. W. McIntyre, Troy, N. Y.; S. T. Green, Bristol, Pa.; J. H. Drake, New York; N. J. Bond, Sioux City; J. W. Asher, Cincinnati; T. Ruthven, Liverpool, Eng.; J. L. Garside, Paterson, N. J.; Milton Welch, Hannibal, Mo., were the principal arrivals at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday.

The following were at the Commercial Hotel yesterday: George Wilkinson, Kalamazoo; W. H. H. Benson, South Bend; S. S. Smith, Fort Wayne; W. A. Lowell, Pittsburgh; W. D. Seely, Green Bay; P. Hart, Montreal, Canada; H. H. Harrison, Janesville; C. A. Gratz, Bloomington, Ill.; F. H. Sampson, New York.

The following were among the arrivals at the Central Hotel yesterday: F. Simon, M. D., Manitowoc; J. A. Leon, M. D., Philadelphia; H. C. Donaldson, M. D., Morrison; John Easson, Hamilton, Ont.; J. P. Martin, New York; J. Barricklaw, Kansas; B. S. Cole, Pawtucket, R. I.; B. L. Holmes, St. Paul; H. J. Miller, Catskill, N. Y.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, accompanied by Mrs. Colfax, and Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker and daughters, of Baltimore, arrived in this city yesterday morning. During their stay they drove round the city. The party will leave this morning for St. Paul, where they will be joined by Senator Windom, of Minnesota, and proceed thence to Bismarck, on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The following were the prominent arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday: J. S. Dingle, Palmyra, Mo.; E. P. Mason, Boston; J. P. Gilchrist, Wheeling; Dr. H. H. Pierce, Delaware, Iowa; J. H. Vance and wife, New Orleans; O. F. Preshey, Washington, D. C.; Henry Tetlow and wife, Philadelphia; Albert Bevis, Mo.; C. S. Hayden, St. Louis; D. P. Poche, Louisiana.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday: John B. Thomas, Cheyenne: W. S. Marsh, Jackson; G. C. Brown, Springfield: C. H. Prescott, New York; J. B. Reis, Newcastle, Pa.; H. B. Williams, Jaynesville; L. L. Warren, Louisville; P. Larkin, St. Catharines; R. S. Foster, Courtland, Ala.; J. M. Hendrick, Ottawa; John D. Clute, New York.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House yesterday were the following: E. H. Blair and wife, Madison; G. H. Hamilton, Toronto; J. Fletcher and wife, Fremont; J. G. Forrest, Davenport; R. S. Stone, Rockford; J. Batchelder and wife, Connecticut; H. Baker, Clinton, Iowa; C. S. Morey, Grand Rapids; J. A. Miller, Amsterdam, N. Y.; J. L. Bridge, Berlin.

Gen. Butler has been made a life-member of the Boston Mercantile Library Association.

Has Gov. Hendricks gone to Berkeley Springs, Va., or to the Pacific Coast? Authorities differ.

New York is willing to spare George William Curtis if Massachusetts will make him Governor.

If they have got all through with Ossian E. Dodge, at St. Paul, who, then, will blow for St. Paul now?

Matilda Fletcher does *not* address the Nebraska State Agricultural Society, this year. The man's name is Morton.

Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, is passing a few weeks in Portland, Me., the guest of Bishop D. W. Bacon.

Augustine Haines, District Attorney of Maine under Polk, and a prominent Democrat, died in Portland on Monday.

George W. Bennett, of Decorah, a banker, and a prominent citizen of Northern Iowa, died at the Burtis House, Davenport, July 29, en route to the sea-shore.

Maggie Mitchell's wooden wedding took place at Long Branch, last week. Among the presents were a cord of wood and a wooden saw-horse, from Edwin Adams.

Mrs. Arthur Everett, widow of the late Principal of the Oshkosh High School, takes charge of the school *ad interim*. She graduated, as Clara Winters, with honor, at the Rockford Female Seminary.

Brownlow has addressed another letter to "Gen. D. H. Hill, of the Modoc-Shacknasty Democracy of North Carolina." The parson is sometimes not very choice in his epithets, but he is always vigorous.

The name of the distinguished hero, as it is popularly known through this country, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, is perfectly correct, and this assertion I can substantiate by tens of thousands of our countrymen living in America, and by the whole country of Poland. The Americans generally pronounce the name wrong. The proper pronunciation of it is not, as I have often heard it, Koskewsko, but it should sound like "Kostschewshko."—*John Itichter, in Louisville Courier-Journal.*

John Nichols, a member of the Minnesota Senate, and prominent merchant at St. Paul, died there, July 29, aged 62. He was a native of Maryland, and, in early life, a member of the Maryland Legislature three terms. He was first elected to the Minnesota Senate in 1864.

A Paris letter to the New York *World*, dated July 16, says: "Dr. Helmbold's family affairs are once more occupying the public. His wife has again had him thrown into a mad-house as a lunatic. He escaped day before yesterday, but has again been carried back."

Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, has appointed the new Board of Commissioners for the State House at Hartford, viz: Jeremiah Halsey, of Norwich; Alfred E. Burr, of Hartford; Nathaniel Wheeler, of Bridgeport; Austin Dunham, of Hartford; and William P. Trowbridge, of New Haven.

The delicacy of Marshal de MacMahon and of his wife has won them golden opinions. He everywhere yields the foremost place to the President of the Assembly; at the review the latter was in the Imperial box with the Shah, while the Marshal occupied the place at the head of the army which he filled when M. Thiers was President. Mme. de MacMahon has not once obtruded herself into official position, although she looks and dresses like a lady, while Mme. Thiers and Mlle. Dosne looked and dressed like shop-keepers' wives.—*Paris Letter.*

A CELESTIAL ARRIVAL.

Arrangements were made by Mr. C. J. Rooney and Mr. Burnham, gentlemen connected with the Chicago Observatory, for the reception, this morning, of an illustrious stranger in the astronomical line, whose arrival within range of telescope was first noted by a Marseilles moon-starer. The exact position of the comet will be interesting to those of our readers who possess opera-glasses, and for their benefit we publish the following telegram, which was received at the Observatory on Wednesday last:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1873.
To Observatory, Chicago, Ill.:
Comet by Bavally, Marseilles, July 27, right ascension, one hour and fourteen minutes; declination south, seven degrees and thirty-two minutes; motion, southeast.
JOSEPH HENRY,
Sec'y Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

With such a lucid explanation as this available, who can resist the temptation to do a little amateur astronomy? The visitor was due at Chicago at 2 o'clock this morning, but it is feared the cloudy weather prevented the telescopes from making the intended observations.

How Two Sisters Captured a Burglar.

Burlington, Iowa (July 24), Correspondence of the New York Sun.

A surprising exhibition of presence of mind, courage, and prompt action under trying circumstances on the part of a couple of Burlington's fair daughters, has suddenly brought a daring burglar to grief.

Our heroines are the two pretty daughters of William Endsley, one of the old settlers. His residence is on Elm street. Mr. Endsley is agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway, and his duties require his presence at the office at about 4 o'clock in the morning. As usual he arose quietly and passed out, closing his door, but leaving it unlocked, being unapprehensive of any burglarious visit after that hour of the morning.

Shortly after his departure, one of the daughters, the two occupying the same bed, was awakened from her slumbers by a noise as of some one stirring in the adjoining room. The noise was unusual, but thinking it was her father preparing to go, called out to him, but received no answer. Unable to account for this, she waked her sister. After a short consultation, they proceeded to investigate. They soon discovered a man with a load of clothing and other valuables preparing to leave by the back way. Instantly seizing such implements as they could lay their hands on, en deshabille, and without counting the cost, the young ladies rushed to the attack, raising, as they did so, a yell which roused the neighborhood. The burglar was apparently completely taken aback by the suddenness and impetuosity of the onset, and, though he struggled desperately for a time, their blows were so well directed and lusty that he soon lay bleeding and powerless at the feet of the sisters. At this juncture a burly German, who lived next door, came to their assistance, and took the vanquished prowler in charge.

The burglar, who says his name is Smith, now languishes in jail.

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The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.
Spain....Saturday, Aug. 2. | Greece...Saturday, Aug. 16.
France. Saturday, Aug. 9. | Egypt...Saturday, Aug. 23.
Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

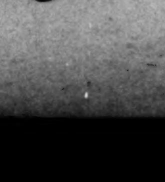
NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
GLAMORGAN....July 30
PEMBROKE....Aug. 20
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA....Wednesday, July 23
VIRGINIA....Wednesday, Aug. 6
GEORGIA....Wednesday, Aug. 20
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents, Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

SCALES.



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AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, LAST NIGHTS of the Summer Season. By request of numerous patrons will be presented

CASTE!

Being the last opportunity the public will have of witnessing Mr. BELVIL RYAN in his inimitable character of "Eccles." This is "ard."
Saturday, last Grand Matinee of the season.

SCHOOL.

ST. GEORGE'S PICNIC, WEDNESDAY, August 6, TRACY GROVE, (WASHINGTON HEIGHTS).
Full particulars in Sunday's paper.
Bids for the exclusive sale of all refreshments will be received until Saturday (noon), August 2, at A. Booth's, 134 Michigan-av., corner Madison-st.

DR. KAHN'S Magnificent Anatomical Museum,
From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCE and ART, No. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cts. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

EDUCATIONAL.

Harvard University, 1873-74.

Members of one department have a right to attend lectures and recitations in any other department of the University without paying additional fees; for example, Law students may attend any exercises they please in Harvard College, Medical students the exercises of the Scientific School, etc.
The degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science are open to Bachelors of other institutions.
The year begins in all departments on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873. Examinations for admission to HARVARD COLLEGE, the LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, the MINING SCHOOL, and the BUSSEY INSTITUTION will begin on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 8 a. m. The examination for advanced standing in the MEDICAL SCHOOL takes place Sept. 22; for advanced standing in the LAW SCHOOL, Sept. 25.
The University Catalogue (including examination papers of 1871-72) may be obtained from CHARLES W. SEVER, Bookseller, Cambridge; price, 50 cents. Circulars describing the several departments may be obtained on application to JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,
MRS. BURGWYN MAITLAND, PRINCIPAL, 673 WABASH-AV.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Mrs. Maitland is assisted by Madame Corriere, Professor Brown, and a full corps of Professors and Teachers of ability and experience. The duties of the School will be resumed September 16. For circulars containing particulars, also numerous references in Chicago and elsewhere, apply at the bookstores and to the Principal, 673 Wabash-av.

LAKESIDE SEMINARY, AT OCONOMOWOC, WIS.
A Boarding School for Girls and a limited number of young Boys. Delightful situation; home comforts, and thorough instruction. For circulars, with information, apply to MISS GRACE P. JONES, Principal, or REV. J. H. MAGOFFIN, Rector.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.
The Thirtieth Year begins on Tuesday, September 2, 1873. Catalogues sent free, on application to the President. A. LEMONNIER, C. S. C.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY, MERIDEN, N. H.
Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New England.
Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

EXPOSITION.

CINCINNATI Industrial Exposition.
The Leading Industrial FAIR OF AMERICA.
The Fourth Exhibition will open Wednesday, Sept. 3, and continue until Saturday, Oct. 4, 1873. Goods received from August 4 to August 30. Exhibitors should make immediate application for space.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of Lawrence & McLean, Builders, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All business of the late firm will be settled by Thos. H. Lawrance.
THOS. H. LAWRANCE,
NEAL McLEAN.
Chicago, July 9, 1873.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 STATE-ST., Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician, having been practicing in Chicago for the last 18 years. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively the worst cases of CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES of the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS in both sexes, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, producing NERVOUSNESS, AVERSION TO SOCIETY, IMPAIRED VISION, LOSS OF MEMORY AND MANHOOD perfectly cured. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice.
Gentlemen of this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practising in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you see only the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to DR. C. BIGELOW, with stamps, No. 464 State-st.

COBURN Medical Institute,
175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female disease to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,
May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.
Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

DR. A. G. OLIN,
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,
No. 41 West Washington-st., Chicago (first floor), cures all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes, no matter who have failed. Call or write; cures guaranteed. Consultation free; correspondence confidential; 64 pages full information for two stamps. Send for circular.

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$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

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Parts of a year at the same rate.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Caste."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER IS THE ONLY article in the world that will kill instantly fleas, bugs, worms, and insects of all kinds.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

FOR FRECKLES AND MOTH PATCHES, ASK your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, and Fleshworms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy—the Great Skin Medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, August 1, 1873.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners direct that, in addition to the existing grades, all freshly-harvested grain shall be inspected as "new." Oats, wheat, rye, and barley are "new" until Oct. 15; the date for corn is to be given hereafter.

When the question of the marriage allowance of the Duke of Edinburgh came before Parliament yesterday, an attempt was made to postpone it, but unsuccessfully. The reason of the opposition turned principally on the much-vexed question of the Crown property and the civil list, one speaker contending that the Royal family ought either to surrender the enormous private property it now holds, or else to content itself with the income from the civil list, and ask no other appropriations. The motion to postpone was defeated, and the bill passed to a second reading by a vote of 162 to 18.

Spanish Republicanism is fast assuming the red and disordered complexion of the Republicanism of France in 1789 and 1830. History can scarcely reveal a more dreadful massacre than that at Alcoy the other day, in which even the women of the Internationalists joined in tearing apart the naked bodies of the town authorities. The insurgents have fired Seville with petroleum, and, to add the last element of social and industrial confusion to this sad picture of Spanish self-government, the Revolutionary Junta of Seville has decreed that all rents and prices of necessaries of life shall be reduced 50 per cent, and divided all uncultivated lands among the people.

No more of the Ku-Klux suits now pending in the United States are to be prosecuted by the Government, except in a few unusually heinous cases. Attorney-General Williams makes this statement in reply to the request of a number of South Carolina gentlemen that the Government would pursue a lenient policy towards the Ku-Klux prisoners. The Government takes this course, he says, in hopes that such Executive clemency will conduce to public peace and tranquillity, and will remove many causes of uneasiness now irritating Southern sentiment. At the same time the Attorney-General warns all concerned that future transgressions will be punished as promptly and severely as previously, since the Government is determined that all rights conferred by the recent amendments shall be maintained.

We publish this morning a list of the local tax-fighters. The Court, except in a few cases, overruled all the objections to the tax-levy for county purposes. From this ruling the objectors have appealed. The whole amount of county tax appealed from is about $40,000. The property on which this $40,000 tax was levied is held by the owners to be worth, in cash, not less than $20,000,000. The objections are mainly technical,—in point of fact, frivolous,—and the objections and the appeals are substantially made to defeat the collection of that amount of taxes, or, in other words, to beat the county out of its fair and legitimate revenue. These gentlemen enjoy in a special manner all the blessings of civilized government and all the benefits of the county expenditure, but refuse to pay any portion of the burden until compelled to do so by the Court of last resort.

The main business before the Convention of farmers at Lawrence, Kan., is to reorganize their State Grange, which was instituted in a doubtful manner, and to place it beyond the danger of falling into the hands of the politicians who have already planned its seduction. Other matters of interest are brought before the Grangers, as the resolutions they have adopted show. One of these severely reprobates the action of the State Board of Agriculture in encouraging racing at the coming State Fair by offering exorbitant premiums; another calls for the regulation of railroad charges by the National and State Governments, and for the taxation of their property on the basis of value and not income; another recommends the appointment of a State Agent to correspond with Granges in other States, and to make contracts for the exchange of their various products. The Convention also adopted resolutions of sympathy for the settlers on the Osage lands.

Secretary Belknap has given our Washington correspondent a statement of the action of his Department, and the Commission he appointed, in the Fort Snelling matter. He claims that all the agents of the Government acted fairly, and that the settlement of Franklin Steele's claim was entirely equitable. The Government, after Steele had made his first payment, withheld the conveyance to which he was entitled by the contract, and subsequently resumed possession of the property which it had sold him. In this way he was subjected to great annoyance and expense, and forced to break contracts he had made with other parties for the sale of parcels of land. In criticising the valuation made by the Government Commission, the Secretary further remarks, it must be remembered that it was made at a time of great land speculation in Minnesota, when it seemed likely that Steele's property might be cut up into town lots,—a prospect which has since disappeared.

The Chicago breadstuffs markets were active yesterday. Mess pork was quiet and a shade firmer at $15.50@15.62½ cash, and $15.50 seller August. Lard was quiet, and ⅛c per lb higher, at 7⅜c for winter, and 7⅛c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and firm at 7⅛@7⅝c for shoulders, 9c for short middles, and 10@12½c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quite and steady at 93c per gallon. Lake freights were active and a shade firmer at 5½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was steady and rather more active. Wheat was excited; cash No. 2 advanced 18c, and closed 9c higher than on Wednesday, at $1.41, with settlements at $1.40. Wheat seller August was ½c higher, but closed weak, at $1.13⅝c. Corn was active and ⅛@⅜c higher, closing dull at 36⅛c cash, and 38c seller September. Oats were active and a shade higher, closing at 26⅜c cash, and 26⅝c seller August. Rye was quiet and 1c higher, closing at 58c. Barley was quiet and steady at 80@81c for new No. 2 seller September.

There is $7,000 out in Kansas without an owner. Last winter, pending the Senatorial election, Senator York, of the Kansas Legislature, stated that old Pomeroy had paid him $7,000 in greenbacks to vote for him next day. York, however, exposed the bribe and handed the money over to the Speaker of the House. Pomeroy declared that he had promised to lend $7,000 to one Page to start a National Bank with, and that he had given the money to York to deliver to Page. Page himself, on oath, declared that Pomeroy was to lend him that sum, but admitted that he was in Topeka, and in the same hotel on the same day that Pomeroy gave the money to York to deliver to Page at Independence. Page, therefore, brought suit to recover the money from the State; the case was set for trial on the 11th of August, when the facts would all come out, but on Monday last Page dismissed the suit, paying all the costs. The money remains in the possession of the State, and nobody now claims it. Pomeroy says he lent it to Page; Page now abandons all claim to it, and York never pretended to own it. It should remain in the Treasury as an enduring record of Pomeroy's guilt.

A notable instance of the weight of public opinion is furnished by the action of the Hon. John Sherman, Senator from Ohio, with reference to his back-pay. The position which Mr. Sherman first assumed was that he would have nothing to do with it, and that he should let it remain where it was. It was very distinctly intimated to him by the press that the back-pay was always subject to his order, and that he could not satisfy his constituents unless he drew it and covered it into the Treasury. For a long time, Mr. Sherman refused to do this. He seemed to think that his personal declaration that he would never take it ought to suffice. He has discovered, however, that this was not enough. When it comes to the salary-grab, the people don't take anybody's word. Mr. Sherman has finally acknowledged this fact, and deferred to public sentiment by formally covering the money into the Treasury. Mr. Morton, of Indiana, who has hitherto occupied the same position as Mr. Sherman, will probably find himself constrained to follow the same course. Salary-grabbing has been voted so pernicious and vitiating that no man can afford to hold a doubtful relation to it.

The "War of the 'Busses" has recommenced in the South Division of the city. Somebody has put a few old battered stages on Wabash avenue at Twenty-ninth street to run over to the West Side with the purpose of getting a part of the business, and thereupon the established line assumes the task of running them off. The opposition 'bus switches off to Michigan avenue, and thereupon one of the two old-line 'busses follows. Then the opposition 'bus whirls back to Wabash avenue; old-line 'bus ditto. In the meantime the passengers in all the 'busses are shaken up like beads in a rattle-box by the racing, which appears to be tolerated by the police, and they clutch spasmodically and anxiously at the side of the stage in momentary expectation of being knocked into kingdom-come. Now, competition has been supposed to be a very good thing, and, although the new Railroad law has abolished it on railroads, we propose that it shall be applied to Wabash avenue stages. The condition of that thoroughfare is not as well suited to racing as Dexter Park, and stages of the usual construction are very different affairs from trotting wagons. We fear that Accident Insurance Companies will withdraw their business from Chicago if this thing is to be kept up. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will do well to direct its attention to the treatment of the horses in this new war of the 'busses, and thereby indirectly do something for the terrified humans who are forced to take part in the struggle.

THE COLUMBUS CONVENTION.

The struggle for the formation of a new political party, to combat the corruption of the Republican party and overcome the inertia of the Democratic party, has led to a variety of movements in different parts of the country. The first, and apparently the most perplexing, difficulty which besets every new departure is that of getting a name. The independent movement in Ohio, composed of the Allen County Democratic bolters and the Liberal Republican bolters, disposed of the problem by taking no name whatever. This suggests the query whether it is necessary to forthwith adopt a name for the new party. Those who have been acting with the Democratic party will not readily affiliate with any new movement which is designated Republican; nor will Republicans unite with a party that is known as Democratic, on account of the obnoxious associations that cling to it from the time of slavery and the Rebellion. Mr. Groesbeck's suggestion of "Liberal Democracy" was, therefore, just as unfortunate as that of "Liberal Republican" proved to be. It may be urged that the name is of little consequence if there is a common movement for reforming existing abuses. But it is of consequence whether a prejudice drives off men who would otherwise be glad to act with it. The Ohio Convention did well, therefore, to let the movement find a name for itself. The name "Republican," as applied to the existing political party, was a mere plagiarism. It was formerly the designation of the Democratic party. Jefferson was a Republican in his day, in name as well as in fact, though it would be rank heresy in the minds of the Democrats of to-day to say so. When the party formerly known as "Republican" became obnoxious, the new name "Democratic" was substituted; and, after a lapse of time, the new party which displaced the Whig and American parties took the old designation of their political opponents, and once more carried it on to success. The incident illustrates, perhaps, the poverty of appropriate party titles. In this case, it is better for the present that the two great parties should be known simply as the Administration and the Opposition. Formerly the parties in England were known as the Tories and Whigs; then came Liberals and Radicals; but, for many years back, they have simply been designated as the Government, represented by the Ministry, and as the Opposition, which takes ground against the Ministerial policy. France has had a variety of party names, corresponding with the variety of political movements that have been developed in that country, but the division of the people is now very well understood by the division of the Assembly into Right and Left, following their location in the Chamber, in which all side-issues are treated as mere modifications of one side or the other. The Continental Governments have generally imitated the French plan. Some such general division, in which neither name gives any indication of the policy it represents, saves an immense deal of confusion, for policies are more apt to change than names. Both the Republican and Democratic parties furnish proofs of this.

The Opposition movement, which has been started in Ohio without any other designation than this, has one notable advantage. It opens the way for all men of all parties who are opposed to salary-grabs, Credit Mobiliers, Fort Snelling swindles, and every other species of the political corruption of the day, and who wish to make their opposition effective, to unite against them. This is the starting-point of political reform at the present time. If the platform is not as clear and comprehensive as it might be; if the leading issues of the day are not defined as intelligently as they should be; if the aim and scope of the movement are not indicated as fully as they will be some day, the main step has been taken in affording the citizens of Ohio the opportunity for breaking off from political associations which no longer represent anything useful. They may feel that they can oppose the villainies against which they have protested in vain without doing violence to former attachments, and without abandoning principles which they advocated as long as they needed advocacy. It is not probable, at the present outlook, that Mr. Collins, who has been nominated for Governor by the Opposition, will be elected. This can in no wise alter the complexion of the contest. The first step to any healthy condition of public affairs is to push the Democratic party into its grave. In some parts of the country it seems ready and willing to go there. In Ohio, it is not. It must therefore be helped along. In the present condition of things, the displacement of the Republican party means the advancement of the Democratic party to power. The Republican party can never be dispossessed on these terms. The Ohio movement recognizes this fact, and therefore commences by antagonizing the Democratic rather than the Republican organization. If the hard-heads of the Democratic party maintain their old organization in Ohio, as they seem likely to do, they will do the new movement a service in the end. It wants men and not parties for its component parts. It must be an essentially new political movement, arraying itself against party abuses on all sides. The natural order of growth is to creep before you walk. This is what the new party must do. If the Opposition can keep clear of both parties, it will grow by accretion from both parties. Individual Republicans and individual Democrats will unite with it as soon as they have had enough of the corruption of the time. In this respect the Opposition movement in Ohio has started out in the right direction, and it can better afford defeat than compromise with the Convention which meets on the 6th of August. The country is sadly in need of a party composed of brave men fighting for principles, heedless of numbers and regardless of success. Let us hope that Ohio has furnished the nucleus of such a party, with which the Anti-Monopoly men of Iowa, and Illinois, and Kansas, and Minnesota, whose aims are essentially the same, may unite before the campaign of 1876.

THE EXPOSITION.

The prospects for the success of the Inter-State Exposition are now very flattering. Notwithstanding the short time in which the managers have been compelled to get ready, and the very serious doubts which some of the best friends of the project have entertained, it is now stated that the building will be in readiness by Sept. 25, and that the applications for room are already so numerous as to indicate that every part of the enormous building will be filled. With the progress of the structure itself our citizens are familiar. Its walls and symmetrical arches already give indication of the superb building which will in a few weeks adorn the lake-front with its imposing architecture and elaborate adornment. The Secretary informs us that applications are pouring in from all parts of the country, and with such rapidity that it will soon be a question whether the building will be sufficient to accommodate them. This fact insures the success of the industrial department of the Exposition. It will be an illustration in miniature of the wealth and industry and the varied resources of the great Northwest, and, if there were no other feature connected with it, this alone would be one of extreme interest and make the Exposition a success. It is hardly to be expected, perhaps, that the East and South can be represented by a complete presentation of their resources. We may expect, however, that the mechanical industries, the agricultural methods and products, and the departments of mining and metallurgy in the great West will be fully illustrated with contributions from Ohio to California. The other sections of the country will be as fully represented as is possible in the limited time which is at the disposal of contributors, so that the aggregate exhibition will, without doubt, be a very creditable one, and extremely interesting to the general public as well as to students of industrial economy. Some departments of industry, we understand, will be unusually complete. For instance, one of our Western watch concerns will have a watch manufactory in complete operation, showing every process by which the watch is made. Steam engines and other machines will also be constructed and put together within the building, which will be not only a very curious but a very novel feature. In the esthetic departments, little can be expected, and in fact little is intended. It was at first contemplated to make a grand musical display as an attractive feature, but the managers have wisely abandoned the idea, and will simply have a band in attendance to add to the pleasure of the visitors. Fitting music for such an occasion could not be prepared in less than six months' time, and would have involved a very heavy outlay. It was, therefore, much better to simply employ a band rather than to attempt great musical effects and have them result in failure, as happened recently. It is also to be regretted that but little can be expected in the way of paintings, although the committees in that department are making praiseworthy efforts to obtain them. As the large majority of the artists are away sketching and will have no new pictures ready before winter, and even if they were at home would be unwilling to contribute old pictures, it is evident that it will be very difficult to fill this department with meritorious works. The deficiencies may, however, be supplied by contributions from private collections in the city, if their safety were only guaranteed. But of these collections a very beautiful exhibition could be made, including many rare and valuable works. The photographic ateliers, and those of our artists who are at home, will also help out the fine art department, and, even if it is not representative of American art, it can be made interesting and worthy of a visit in the way we have suggested.

There is reason for congratulation over this prospect, especially in consideration of the very brief time in which the work has been accomplished and the numerous obstacles against which the managers have had to contend. There is also every reason to believe that the Exposition will reflect the highest credit upon the city, and that it will be of a character, as compared with other exhibitions, of which our citizens will be proud. During the short time which remains—only about six weeks—the managers should receive the heartiest co-operation of the people of this city, and they should also counsel together to make the Exposition an affair of more than mere temporary interest. The building itself should be a permanent structure like those in Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, and other cities. It will be too beautiful, too massive, and too expensive to remove after it has subserved its Exposition purpose. Such a building in this city is an urgent necessity, and would be in almost constant use. The steam power might remain in it so that machines could be exhibited in operation at any time. It would also afford a location for an art gallery, for flower shows, great musical festivals, public gatherings, and fairs. At present there is no such place here, and the advantage to the city of these exhibitions and gatherings is therefore lost. As long as we do not have such a permanent building, we are behind other cities.

THE WHEAT CORNER.

Yesterday the wheat corner terminated, and proved to be successful. We do not know that any previous corner was ever so successfully maintained, or resulted in such profits to the operators. The figures of the operation may be thus approximately stated: The "corner" purchased 800,000 bushels of wheat in options, seller July, and 400,000 bushels of wheat for cash. The sellers were of course unable to deliver, and yesterday, after 3 o'clock, made their settlements. The combination settled with the shorts at different rates, and sold out their cash wheat at a loss. The balance-sheet of the transaction will foot up somewhat after this fashion:

SOLD BY THE "CORNER" AND SETTLED FOR.	
100,000 bushels options at $1.30	$ 130,000
620,000 bushels options at $1.40	868,000
80,000 bushels (est.) at $1.40	112,000
400,000 bushels cash at $1.18	472,000
Total sales and receipts	$1,582,000
PURCHASED BY DITTO.	
400,000 bushels cash at $1.22	$ 488,000
800,000 bushels options (average) at $1.19	952,000
Commissions on 1,200,000 bushels at ½c.	6,000
Other expenses	7,000
Total outlay	$1,447,000
Net profit	$ 130,000

We do not understand that it was determined to corner the market until about the 20th of July, though purchases were made before that time. There were about six persons, all, we believe, residing in Milwaukee, who were concerned in this corner. The cash capital required to run the corner, including a reserve, was about $800,000. Conceding that this capital was employed a whole month, the profit of $130,000 was not only liberal, but enormous. It is not likely that this thing can be repeated, though it is probable that it will be attempted.

A BANKRUPT STATE.

There is to be an election in the State of North Carolina on the 7th of August for township officers, and also upon certain amendments to the State Constitution. These amendments are eight in number, the substance of which are as follows: 1. Abolishes the taking of a State census; 2. Provides for biennial sessions of the Legislature; 3. Enlarges the exemption of certain personal property from taxation; 4. Abolishes the office of Superintendent of Public Works; 6 and 7. Abolish certain other offices; 8. Forbidding persons holding Federal offices from holding seats in the Legislature. The fifth amendment, the most important, strikes from the Constitution the requirement that the Legislature shall levy a tax annually sufficient to meet the interest on the State debt.

This amendment, if adopted, as it probably will be, will relieve the Legislature of all obligation to levy any tax to pay either the principal or interest of the State debt. A Wilmington paper gives as a reason why it should be adopted, that "In their present impoverished condition the people of this State are not able to arrange for the payment of the large interest due on the debt. They must have breathing time in which to get ready for the settlement of the honest debt of the State. That contracted in fraud and iniquity by an irresponsible, madcap Legislature, and pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, should not ever be paid."

The debt of the State of North Carolina is as follows:

Ante-War debt	$ 8,378,200
Debt contracted since the War	21,521,845
Total	$29,900,045

This does not include $2,000,000 of bonds declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional. Nor does it include $6,000,000 of unpaid interest. Excluding the two millions of bonds, the State owes about $36,000,000. The annual interest is about $1,800,000. The debt of twenty-one millions contracted since the War by the carpet-bag Government was generally stolen. The State bonds were voted away, and the State received little or nothing of the proceeds. The condition of the State is deplorable. In 1870, the full cash value of the real estate in North Carolina was but $260,752,244. The lands of the State consist of 5,258,742 acres in improved farms, and 12,000,000 in woodlands, including the pine forests. The value of farm products was $53,000,000; those of the forest, $1,000,000; of home manufactures, $1,600,000; of animals killed and sold, $8,000,000. The value of all the live stock in the State was only $22,000,000. The value of the products of all kinds did not exceed $70,000,000,—not equal to twice the amount of the State debt.

The interest on the State debt amounts to 2½ per cent on the total products of the State. The State Government costs annually about the same amount. The State, in its poverty, has but few public institutions, and the entire expenditure for schools does not exceed $300,000. The work of spoliation has been severe in many of the Southern States, but the thieves have left something behind them. In North Carolina there has been a clean sweep, and the result is the confessed bankruptcy of the State. The population of the State has not increased since the War, and thousands would leave it if they could find purchasers at any price for their property. In many cases, property has been abandoned by families who have moved westward or gone further south. There is no migration to the State; those having movable capital have placed it elsewhere, beyond the reach of taxation. There does not seem to be any immediate prospect of relief. The abolition of taxes will not offer any inducement to persons to move into the State so long as the debt is increasing every year by the accumulation of unpaid interest.

Whatever else may be urged against the decency and morality of Paris, it cannot be said that the Parisian people fail to take good care of their poor and unfortunate. M. Maxime du Camp, who has done such thorough work as a Paris chronicler, has recently published a book which devotes several chapters to the treatment of Paris mendicants. The present thorough system has been the outgrowth of a long struggle and various experiments. There was one time in the history of Paris when persons found begging were marked with a red-hot iron and sent to the galleys, and foundlings were disposed of at a franc apiece to be mutilated by showmen or to furnish infant blood for sorcerers. Louis Blanc, in 1848, went to the other extreme, and gave three francs a day to all who professed to want work but did nothing. Napoleon III. furnished all able-bodied men with Government work, and thereby quieted the rabble and improved the city. The present facilities for taking care of the poor and needy are probably the most ample in the world. There is a regular Bureau of Public Assistance, which controls eight general and seven special hospitals in Paris, three scrofula hospitals in the Provinces, ten hospices, three houses of retreat, twenty charity offices, fifty-seven houses of succor, and numerous minor institutions. This establishment employs 6,538 persons, nearly 2,000 of whom belong to the medical profession. It has an annual income of 13,204,280 francs, or considerably more than $2,000,000, which is derived mainly from legacies. The theatres and other places of amusement pay the poor-tax, and the Government makes up the deficiency in the expenses, which amount in all to 23,806,027 francs. Including private contributions, M. du Camp estimates that Paris spends over $8,000,000 annually on indigents, who, of one kind or another, number 130,000 applicants for greater or less assistance. The Foundling Hospital is a great charity. In 1869 there were 6,009 children left there, and infants are no longer murdered or abandoned as in former times. All these children are sent off to the Provinces. As the nurses receive 15 francs a month the first year, 14 francs the next, and so on until they reach an age when they can render service, there is always a provincial demand for foundlings. There is a great variety of other institutions maintained for special classes, and even one for invalid criminals.

The recent report that two ex-members of the Japanese Ministry of Finance had been requested to indulge in the "happy dispatch," for having published in a native journal their reasons for resigning office, proves to be untrue. The Government reasoned that to punish those officials would be an acknowledgment of the truth of their statement that Japan was on the verge of bankruptcy, and has, therefore, ordered the present Minister of Finance, who indulges in the mellifluous name of Okium Shigenobu, to make an official statement of the financial condition of the country. From this statement it appears that the total revenue for the current year is $48,763,883. The expenditures reach $46,596,518, leaving a surplus of $2,140,360. The ex-Minister maintained that the system of borrowing which had been inaugurated was ruinous to the country. He estimates that the public debt is $140,000,000, but the present Minister assures his countrymen that this is greatly overstated. The loans which Japan has been making are for permanent improvements, like railroads and telegraphs, from which the country is likely to be benefited. Already the railroads, although they are by no means in complete working order, have yielded a net profit for the year of $200,000. Considering the rapid strides in civilization which the Japanese are making, and that everything is new to them and in the manner of an experiment, it is evident they are managing their finances with considerable shrewdness and ability.

The medical savants of Europe seem to be as sorely puzzled over the real character of the choleraic disease which is affecting the people as our own. While they are certain Venice has the cholera, in Vienna they are equally certain that it is "a disease of the intestines common in Southern Europe at this time of the year." The same difference of opinion prevails in our own country. The difference, however, while it may have some abstract comfort for a healthy man, is not specially consoling to a man down with the disease, as it appears in many cases to prove fatal in a very few hours. Another source of perplexity to the savants is that, instead of following regular fixed routes from one place to another, it goes jumping about as irregular in its path as a comet. It is uncertain where it will appear from day to day, and it is equally uncertain whether it will stay any length of time at a given locality. There is very little consolation in this fact also, for, although a man may be a long distance away from it, there is no telling how soon or how suddenly it may hunt him out, coming from no place in particular. In the midst of these distressing uncertainties, therefore, eternal vigilance seems to be the only feasible method of avoiding it.

Thomas Hughes, the well-known author and Member of Parliament, has placed himself forward in that body as the champion of a movement for the adjustment of the revenues of the Church of England, which he claims are now very unevenly distributed. In support of his position, he stated in Parliament, recently, that there were 409 benefices which provided neither food nor work, 1,141 which provided food and not work, and 3,042 which provided work and not food; and in one rural deanery, out of 23 livings, the 8 largest had an income of £8,000 a year, with church accommodations for 3,233 persons, and the 15 smaller livings had an income of £2,012, with church accommodations for 6,097. To remedy this very material inequality, he claimed that a Parliamentary Commission should be appointed, with power to equalize the revenue. The opponents of his measure insist that Parliament has no control over the revenues, and, in fact, no power to regulate Church matters at all. Mr. Hughes, however, has a strong element in Parliament in his favor, a large part of the religious press, and the entire following of the Church outside of those who are enjoying the lion's share of the revenues, so that there is a very fair prospect that the apostle of muscular Christianity in England may yet succeed in taking this matter away from the Ecclesiastical Commission and establishing his reform.

One of the Paris journals, in describing the reception given to the Shah, remarks the absence of the American Minister, and adds: "Sir Elihu Washburne is taking sea-baths at Boulogne-sur-Mer." The French paper would have it believed that the plain citizen of the Republic has violated its laws by accepting a title of honor from a foreign Government without the consent of Congress. Elihu should rise to explain whether he is really "Sir Elihu" or plain Mr. Elihu still.

The good sense of the elder Weller's advice to Samivel is confirmed almost every day. The latest instance is that of a widow of 50, named Shea, who recently sued her godson, Mr. Davis, in a Dublin court for breach of promise of marriage. The widow to all appearances made a good showing, but the godson showed beyond all denial that Mrs. Shea was a born manœuverer, with whom he was never safe unless others were present. He also showed that the old lady was in the habit of smoking, and appealed to the jury to ask themselves whether they would ever promise to marry a woman who not only smoked, but, in addition, was old enough to be the grandmother of any of them. Notwithstanding the proverbial gallantry of the Irishman, the jury found a verdict for her, awarding her just sixpence, or sufficient to buy a new pipe and a plug of tobacco! Another melancholy proof of the wrongs inflicted upon woman by the tyrant man!

NOTES AND OPINION.

J. Sterling Morton writes from Chicago to the Omaha *Herald* to tell Nebraska that Iowa is going to follow Illinois with "similar legislation" on the railroad question, and that Nebraska must look for an "outlet" via St. Louis and Nashville to Port Royal, whereby, says Mr. Morton:

> We can escape Chicago and New York and all the middlemen which they harbor and subsist. We can with Northwest products make St. Louis larger than Chicago ever dreamed of becoming—and that is stating the case quite magnificently—and, at Port Royal, rear a commercial mart compared to which the New York of to-day will be a village. Let every farmer in Nebraska and Western Iowa look over the geography of the country and inquire whether this is, or is not, practical.

That's it, let him.

—The *Farmers' Advocate* of Freeport, Ill., says:

> Politicians had better stand back. The Democratic party may as well throw up the sponge. The Republican dead-beats may as well fall back to the rear. The Liberals are simply nowhere. The farmers' movement is from the bottom upward—not from the top downward. Leaders are not wanted. It is a movement by the people themselves—and the people will take care of it. No man, no set of men, no political bummers and dead-beats, no dead party can capture the farmers' movement; *it will not be captured!*

—The farmers and other laboring men in the West, and for that matter everywhere, have too long allowed politics to be run by professionals.—*Galesburg (Ill.) Free Press.*

—The Republican party has been in power long enough to meet the demands of the people, if it is ever going to. The fact that the farmers are organizing a new party is sufficient evidence that one is needed.—*Abington (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The people still continue marching on. As yet their ranks are not broken, and the howl of demagogues and abuse of office-holders' organs fall unheeded and unnoticed. They have determined to repudiate politicians and their tools. They are working now for themselves, and they propose to demonstrate that there is such a thing as holding conventions without first obtaining the consent of politicians and office-holders.—*Oshkosh (Wis.) Times.*

—Butler has one organ in Massachusetts, the Boston *Traveller*. This is what his organ says of the anti-Butler meeting the other day: "It is always the secret belief of aristocrats that the people are incapable of self-government, but they are not always silly enough to tell them so, as the office-holding and office-seeking clique of politicians virtually told the Republicans of Massachusetts at the conference of yesterday. The airs of importance assumed by members of that meeting have already lost to their candidate influential supporters whom he cannot afford to lose. If the rank and file is to be placed under guardianship, they will at least assert the right to say who their guardians shall be."

—THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE thinks the "proposition to re-elect Gen. Grant for a third term is not mere idle talk," and gives as a reason for its opinion the fact that the "Pennsylvania newspapers now report Simon Cameron as pronounced in its favor." If it is a fact that Simon Cameron is in favor of such a proposition, this, of itself, will be strong presumptive proof that it is the duty of every honest man to oppose it. In other words, if any honest man is in doubt as to his proper political course, let him find out what particular line of policy Simon Cameron is in favor of, and then promptly take the line at right angles with Simon's line.—*Fort Wayne (Ind.) Gazette.*

—Unless the people enforce his retirement, our Imperial President will continue his hold upon his office, even if he reduces every State to a provincial condition equal to that he has forced upon unhappy Louisiana.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

—When the great body of the people with one voice denounce the back-pay steal as infamous, because it was a use by Congressmen of official power and position to get and keep that which did not in justice or good morals belong to them, it is idle for Matt Carpenter, or any other interested party, to lecture them about their want of good judgment and discrimination. Mr. Carpenter has evidently a poor opinion of the people. He will probably find out ere long that the people have the same opinion of him.—*Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City.*

—The proper place for the people to strike at the root of corruption is Congress and the Legislature. They know what kind of representatives they have been electing, and begin to appreciate how completely their interests have been betrayed. Now what are they going to do about it? Return the same men again to positions they have disgraced? That would be as wise as to put the thief on guard to watch himself. Can it longer be doubted that reform calls for new men at the helm? That the majority so long in power must be displaced, if useful results are expected? You can't learn old dogs new tricks. Young men and new ideas must come to the front.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—For years past the Republican Convention of this State [Wisconsin] has been under the control of a few tricky politicians, who have engineered all its movements in such a way as to subserve their own selfish ends without regard to the welfare of the people. These same men and their underlings are now busy at work to get control of the coming convention, so that it may be run solely in their interests. And they will be certain to accomplish their ends unless the people here, as in Minnesota, actively and early engage to prevent it.—*Jefferson (Wis.) Banner.*

—Nothing save the quiet ballotings of the Grangers in a few elections has yet been seen. Missouri, however, is alive with the lodges of the order, and *Missouri is an agricultural State*. Let this be remembered in casting the political horoscope of the future.—*Kansas City Times.*

—The Republican party is in earnest in this matter [the railroad question], and, if the members of the party will but stand to their colors and press forward the work, the end will be accomplished before the new party can get fairly into the field.—*Vinton (Iowa) Eagle.*

—To come a little nearer home, what did your own Republican Legislature [of Iowa] do with the defaulter Rankin, who was proven to have filched $38,000 of your hard earnings? Let him go by taking a mortgage on some property that was already mortgaged for more than it was worth. And when they came to the Governor, through whose negligence Rankin slipped out of being under bonds, and for whom you are again asked to vote, what did they do with him? All know too well, and all know that these actions are but the index of future reform in the party.—*Winterset (Iowa) News.*

—The people, without regard to party, have come boldly up and demanded a reform of the gigantic abuses that old parties have fostered, and now it suddenly turns out that the Republican party, according to the old managers, and office-holders, is just the party to champion the reform of these same abuses. Can any one be deceived as to the meaning of this hue and cry in behalf of the Republican party?—*Yorkville (Ill.) News.*

—Lot M. Morrill! Give us your ear just a moment. *That money don't belong to you.* You did not come by it honestly. You had better give it up; the sooner the better. The people are very cross about the matter, and they are growing madder and madder every minute. As soon as they become satisfied that you intend to keep the plunder, they will have less respect for you than they have for the Bowdoinham Bank robbers, now in the State Prison at Thomaston. The very boys will hoot at you in the street. Lot! Be wise in time, and restore the money to the Treasury.—*Bangor (Me.) Democrat.*

—It seems to us that the railroad officials might as well quit talking about the "dead-head system." The truth is, they regard the free-pass system as about the best investment they can make, and consequently have no right to classify as "dead-head" that which pays well. Every pass issued to a Judge, a legislator, or a State official of any kind, is given with the expectation that the road will, at some time or other, get full value for the so-called "dead-head" courtesy, and the experience of years has proven to roads the reasonableness and reliability of this expectation. We believe the press is ready for extreme measures on this question, as it was ready for the abolition of free postage and the franking privilege. It is very certain that as soon as the roads become convinced that the pass system is, as they term it, a "dead-head" system, it will be abolished. But so long as it pays well we may expect to witness a repetition of the action of the Chicago and St. Louis conventions—resolutions for unsophisticated stockholders and a perpetuation of the system of placing passes where they will do most good.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

—No State can afford to practically deny justice to her citizens, and a part of the appointed work of the Ohio Constitutional Convention was to so change the law as to clear the Supreme Court's docket. But the professional men to whom the task was entrusted have proved themselves true lawyers. Bound by precedent, and incapable, from training and self-interest, to comprehend or desire reform, they have proposed an indefinite continuance of the system which they were directed to improve. Suits must still be dragged through three or four courts, and be subjected to as many successive trials before final decision, and litigants must still worry out the half or the whole of a weary lifetime in dancing attendance upon courts and in feeing lawyers. No provision is offered to discourage new trials and successive trials in the different courts, and no new limit proposed to the privilege accorded to an obstinate litigant to appeal a trifling case to the Supreme Court. And so, whether the new Constitution is adopted or not, the old round will be continued, and few men in Ohio, demanding justice at the hands of an inferior court, will have a right to expect to live to see the case finally decided by the court of last resort.—*St. Paul Press.*

SPRINGFIELD.

Licenses Issued—Certificate of Incorporation—National Camp-Meeting—Circular to Teachers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, July 31.—The Secretary of State to-day issued a license to open books for subscriptions to the following companies: Industrial University, located at Centralia, with a capital of $100,000; the Rivet Bucket Company, Chicago, stock, $25,000; the Danville Building and Savings Association, capital, $250,000; the Chicago Portable Track Company, capital, $100,000.

The Secretary of State to-day issued a certificate of incorporation to the Chicago Lantern Manufacturing Company, capital stock, $150,000.

A national camp-meeting is to be held at Barclay, in this county, beginning Aug. 6, to continue three weeks.

The youngest child of Gen. Charles E. Lippincott, State Auditor, a boy 15 months old, died to-day after a protracted illness. The General and his lady have the sympathy of many friends in their bereavement.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 31.—The Hon. Newton Bateman issues the following circular today:

"Public notice is hereby given that another examination of teachers wishing to obtain State certificates will be held in Princeton, Bureau County, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th of August next. The following are hereby appointed and requested to serve as a State Board of Examiners for said examination: Messrs. Henry L. Boltwood, Principal of the Princeton High School; J. A. Mercer, Superintendent of Schools for Bureau County; C. P. Snow, Superintendent of Princeton public schools; E. L. Wells, County Superintendent of Ogle County; J. B. Roberts, Superintendent of the Galesburg public schools; and Charles P. Hall, of Princeton. The examination will be in the immediate charge of Mr. Boltwood, to whom all letters of inquiry in relation thereto should be addressed. Testimonials and credentials in teaching, etc., should also be sent to Mr. Boltwood."

An excursion train from Bloomington, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, arrived here this morning at 11 o'clock, having on board about 800 people, including the parents, teachers, and scholars of the Baptist Sunday-school of that city. They proceeded to Oak Ridge, where a picnic was held.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The bulls in gold, led by J. Gould, were strong enough to maintain the prices of yesterday, in spite of the reduction of the rate of discount in London and the large increase in bullion, and the fact that money is abundant for call loans. This indicated the great strength of the bull movement, and the belief is that it will be maintained.

STOCKS.

The bull movement in stocks is also well sustained, and the Vanderbilt stocks have carried a few others up with them. Nearly every active stock in the list, except Harlem, made a small gain to-day, and the whole list is firm. The business is unusually brisk for the midsummer season, and is confined almost wholly to outsiders, nearly all the prominent operators being out of town. Harlem fell off a trifle, selling down to 132½. Pacific Mail advanced 1 per cent, but fell off later in the day. All other stocks were firm. The bull movement in coal has sent American and Consolidation up a trifle.

PRODUCE.

Flour was a shade lower and business dull, with small local sales. Wheat is 1 to 2 cents lower, and all the other markets exceedingly dull, with a downward tendency in prices.

CANADA.

The Pacific Railroad Scandal—A Mob Dispersed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 31.—The announcement of the issue of the Royal Commission to investigate Huntingdon's Pacific Railway charges was not unexpected, but will in no way affect the course of the Reformers, who insist that the House of Commons, and that House alone, shall be consulted as to the course to be adopted.

The *Globe* strongly supports this view, and urges that it would be an outrage, indecency, and grave public scandal if an accused Ministry were to go behind the House of Commons and coolly delegate to their own nominees as Royal Commissioners functions the House has assumed itself. The action of the Government in persisting to allow Parliament to deliberate on the question is generally accepted as a proclamation of their own consciousness of guilt, or, in the words of the *Globe*:

> It will exhibit to the world the spectacle of a confessed infamy, seeking the Royal perogative for its protection.

The names of the Commission are yet unknown, but it is understood embrace Judges from Ontario, Quebec, and some from the lower provinces.

Between two and three hundred roughs who had gathered for another procession last night were dispersed by a strong detachment of police before they had formed their procession.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

Important Order Changing the Rules of Inspection.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 31.—The following order, changing the rules for the inspection of grain, was adopted by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to-day:

> The word "new" shall be inserted in each certificate of inspection of the newly-harvested crop of wheat, oats, rye, and barley until the 15th day of October, and of corn until the —— day of ——— in each year.
>
> This change shall be construed as establishing a new grade for the time specified, to conform in every particular with the existing grades of grain, excepting the distinctions of new and old.

Chicago Coffee.

BOSTON, July 31.—The bark Monmouth, from Rio Janeiro, with 4,000 bags of coffee on board for Chicago merchants, is ashore at Nantucket, but expects to get off with assistance sent from New Bedford.

al money don't belong to you. You
by it honestly. You had better
e sooner the better. The people
about the matter, and they are
er and madder every minute. As
, become satisfied that you in-
he plunder, they will have less re-
han they have for the Bowdoin-
bers, now in the State Prison at
The very boys will hoot at you in
ot! Be wise in time, and restore
o the Treasury.—*Bangor (Me.)*

to us that the railroad officials
l quit talking about the "dead-
The truth is, they regard the
em as about the best investment
; and consequently have no right
"dead-head" that which pays well.
hed to a Judge, a legislator, or a
of any kind, is given with the ex-
the road will, at some time or
l value for the so-called "dead-
, and the experience of years
to roads the reasonableness
of this expectation. We believe
ady for extreme measures on this
was ready for the abolition of free
he franking-privilege. It is very
e soon as the roads become con-
e pass system is, as they term it, a
system, it will be abolished. But
ays well we may expect to witness
the action of the Chicago and St.
ions—resolutions for unsophisti-
olders and a perpetuation of the
ing passes where they will do most
ville (Ind.) Journal.

can afford to practically deny jus-
zens, and a part of the appointed
hio Constitutional Convention was
he law as to clear the Supreme
But the professional men to
was entrusted have proved them-
wyers. Bound by precedent, and
m training and self-interest, to
r desire reform, they have propos-
nite continuance of the system
re directed to improve. Suits must
d through three or four courts,
ted to as many successive trials
decision, and litigants must still
half or the whole of a weary life-
g attendance upon courts and in
No provision is offered to dis-
rials and successive trials in the
rts, and no new limit proposed to
ccorded to an obstinate litigant to
ng case to the Supreme Court. And
e new Constitution is adopted or
round will be continued, and few
demanding justice at the hands of
urt, will have a right to expect to
case finally decided by the court
—*St. Paul Press.*

SPRINGFIELD.

sued—Certificate of Incor-
-National Camp-Meeting—
to Teachers.
Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
D, July 31.—The Secretary of State
d a license to open books for sub-
the following companies: Industrial
ocated at Centralia, with a capital of
s Rivet Bucket Company, Chicago,
0 the Danville Building and Sav-
ion, capital, $250,000; the Chicago
k Company, capital, $100,000.
ary of State to-day issued a certificate
tion to the Chicago Lantern
g Company, capital stock, $150,000.
camp-meeting is to be held at
this county, beginning Aug. 6, to
e weeks.
est child of Gen. Charles E. Lippin-
Auditor, a boy 15 months old, died
protracted illness. The General
have the sympathy of many friends
avement.
D, Ill., July 31.—The Hon. New-
issues the following circular to-

tice is hereby given that another
of teachers wishing to obtain State
ill be held in Princeton, Bureau
Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th
August next. The following are
inted and requested to serve as
of Examiners for said ex-
Messrs. Henry L. Boltwood,
the Princeton High School; J. A.
intendent of Schools for Bureau
Snow, Superintendent of Prince-
ools; E. L. Wells, County Super-
gle County; J. B. Roberts, Super-
the Galesburg public schools; and
l, of Princeton. The examination
mmediate charge of Mr. Boltwood,
ters of inquiry in relation thereto
essed. Testimonials and creden-
g, etc., should also be sent to Mr.

train from Bloomington, on the
on Railroad, arrived here this
o'clock, having on board about 800
ing the parents, teachers, and
Baptist Sunday-school of that
oceeded to Oak Ridge, where a

ALL STREET.

the Money, Gold, Bond,
and Produce Markets.
patch to The Chicago Tribune.
uly 31.—The bulls in gold, led by
strong enough to maintain the
day, in spite of the reduction of
ount in London and the large
on, and the fact that money is
call loans. This indicated the
bull movement, and the
will be maintained.

STOCKS.

ovement in stocks is also well
he Vanderbilt stocks have car-
up with them. Nearly every
the list, except Harlem,
gain to-day, and the whole
The business is unusu-
the midsummer season, and is
wholly to outsiders, nearly all
operators being out of town.
trifle, selling down to 132½.
nced 1 per cent, but fell off
y. All other stocks were firm.
ment in coal has sent American
up a trifle.

PRODUCE.

shade lower and business dull,
sales. Wheat is 1 to 2 cents
he other markets exceedingly
ward tendency in prices.

CANADA.

ailroad Scandal—A Mob
Dispersed.
ch to The Chicago Tribune.
—The announcement of the
Commission to investigate
c Railway charges was not
l in no way affect the course
who insist that the House of
at House alone, shall be
course to be adopted.
y supports this view, and
be an outrage, indecency,
ndal if an accused Ministry
e House of Commons and
eir own nominees as Royal
ions the House has assumed
of the Government in per-
ament to deliberate on the
accepted as a proclamation
usness of guilt, or, in the
orld the spectacle of a con-
he Royal perogative for its pro-
Commission are yet un-
derstood embrace Judges
and some from the lower
rse hundred roughs who
her procession last night
rong detachment of police
d their procession.

INSPECTION.

Changing the Rules
spection.
The Chicago Tribune.
July 31.—The following
les for the inspection of
the Railroad and Ware-
o-day:
l be inserted in each cer-
newly-harvested crop of
y until the 15th day of Oc-
e —— day of —— in each
strued as establishing a new
, to conform in every par-
ades of grain, excepting the

Coffee.
bark Monmouth, from
ags of coffee on board,
s ashore at Nantucket,
th assistance sent from

GRAIN-GAMBLERS.

Culmination of the Corner in Wheat.

Milwaukee Scalpers Walk Into Their Chicago Brethren.

The Conspirators Pocket $130,000 by the Operation.

A Day of Excitement on 'Change—Scenes and Incidents.

A Wheat-Corner in Toledo.

Although a very large portion of the community looks at the phrase "corner" with unmitigated disgust as an exhibition of ruthless and greedy speculation, and turns away from an account thereof as it would from the nasty details of a dog-fight or the dry narration of adventures in Milwaukee or Calumet, there is a certain amount of interest to many in learning how scalpers act in their business relations with one another, and how they are occasionally scalped themselves by means of a combination. The present corner, which culminated at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, is no exception to the general run of corners, and capable of furnishing no very succulent morfels of news. But the rumor flew around that a corner was in progress, and that its culmination would occur at 3 o'clock, sidereal time, when an unlimited number of lame ducks might be seen limping from the scene of their discomfiture. Of course everybody knew all the particulars, and equally, of course, those same particulars were all wrong and worthless.

WHO DID THE MISCHIEF?

In THE TRIBUNE yesterday it was announced, on what then appeared to be indubitable authority, that the corner was being worked by a number of Canadians, but a close investigation proves that this was not the case. The really interested parties are six grain dealers of Milwaukee, principal among them Mr. George E. Collins, in whose name the deal was lodged. There are no Montreal men interested in the corner, the 60,000 bushels not held by the Milwaukee clique being elsewhere in this State. What led to the statement that Montreal men were interested was the active part taken in the proceedings by Mr. Chisholm, who figured in the last corner, and who had been shipping wheat freely. It appears, however, that Mr. Chisholm was interested only as a shipper, having bought of W. Young & Co., the brokers into whose hands was intrusted the proper manipulation of the market, at $1.18 a bushel within the past four days. Otherwise he was not connected with the movement.

HOW IT WAS WORKED.

W. Young & Co. do a great deal of business in Milwaukee. The Cream City scalpers buy in Chicago when the market happens to be under, and sell short in Milwaukee. And it is a very rare thing indeed that a marked difference in the price of wheat remains in the two cities; the inference is, therefore, that at some time it will be the same for both. This species of equilibrium was found to hold about two weeks ago, whereupon the Milwaukeeans recovered their shorts. Their stock was light, and must of necessity remain light, as the farmers for various reasons are holding their grain. Then "the boys" commenced buying up wheat themselves, and two or three days ago had gained control of all the cash wheat in the market, in addition to which they had bought up 800,000 bushels, to be delivered at seller's option during the month of July, the business portion of which terminated at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The figures of profit and loss upon this charming transaction will be found duly recorded in another column.

ON 'CHANGE.

Great was the excitement on 'Change yesterday morning, and greater did it become as the hands of the Chamber of Commerce clock moved slowly round the dial. It was the culminating point of the great wheat corner, and as a very large number of speculators succeeded in burning their poor fingers, it was not an unexpected thing to find that the Chamber of Commerce was crowded. Almost every operator, whether belonging to the class of speculations ironically termed legitimate or to that class candidly regarded as illegitimate, was present on 'Change. The gallery was crowded, too, for everybody wanted his friends to observe the demoralizing effect upon one's self-respect that a corner can produce, and, being a miserable sinner himself, was anxious that the miseries of his fellows in affliction should be duly appreciated.

At 11 o'clock the Chamber of Commerce was

LIKE A LUNATIC ASYLUM,

on a large scale. Hundreds of shorts crowded round the rat-pit in the centre of the hall, just as flies do when a tumbler has been adroitly turned over them, and a corner on their liberties successfully achieved. They knew that no hope remained for them. The only avenue of escape was through the check-book, and, though

THE AMOUNTS WERE NOT LARGE,

except in a few individual cases, they clamored, and shouted, and raved. The amounts for which most of the shorts are suffering ranged from 5,000 to 25,000 bushels, the only case in which it reached a higher figure being that of Mr. Asa Dow, who, it was currently reported, was stuck for $75,000. C. H. McCormick & Co. were losers by a 30,000 bushel venture, while John Watson was similarly delinquent.

There are certain provisions in the rules and regulations guiding the manias of that enlightened body, which provide

THREE METHODS ON ESCAPE

for the unfortunate being,—one of which is to settle at the average of the day. This was supposed to offer to some of the shorts an avenue of escape, and away they went with the experiment of making "wash" trades; or, if the reader of spotless integrity may have dimly discerned, getting up sales among themselves at $1.20 or thereabouts to reduce the average. "Wash" trades are so called, upon the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, because they are too thin to undergo manipulation in a Chinese laundry. In the meantime, Young's party were bidding $1.41, and at one time even higher.

It is reported, upon exceedingly credible authority, that one spry young operator, who had just purchased 5,000 bushels at $1.41, succeeded in handing it over to Young's broker at $1.46, and this crafty proceeding was repeated by others several times. The excitement fell off in the hall until 1 o'clock, when the building was deserted and Doty's crowded.

THE SCENE IN THE AFTERNOON,

when the operators returned from their mid-day meal, was fully as animated and exciting, and infinitely more laughable, than the one in the forenoon. As the air was cool and refreshing, the grand hall of commerce was deserted for the tiled passage-way known as Exchange place, and the latter became the battle-ground of "longs" and "shorts" until supper-time. The crowd was a dense one, and, though it contained many a man who knew beyond a doubt that he was a loser, and who ought to be thinking about where he could borrow money enough to help him through his next operation, it was an exceedingly good-tempered gathering. It was easy to tell those who had "squeezed" the "shorts" by their knowing looks and egotistical swagger. It did not need the half-admiring, half-sorrowful glances that were cast on them by their less fortunate brethren to aid a disinterested observer in arriving at the conclusion that they were the cocks of the walk, for once at any rate. The office of William Young & Co., at the corner of the place and the intersecting alley, was

THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION.

This was to be expected, for it was there that the settlements had to be made. As it drew near 3 o'clock the crowd began to collect around the door. Those in front had margins to pay; those in the rear had to see them do it, and hear what they had to say to the "boss" of the occasion, for they had been through a similar ordeal themselves. Taylor, the dethroned "barley king," was on hand, clad in a travel-stained summer suit, and looking as excited over the proceedings as if they related to the deal which broke him. Billy Lyon was also present, but his time was principally occupied in telling impertinent questioners that "father had nothing to do with this thing." Mr. J. B. Lyon leant against a post, and peacefully smoked a "del Rey," notwithstanding innumerable glances of suspicion were leveled at him. Pretty soon

THE MAN WHO MADE THE CORNER

put in an appearance. Standing on the threshold of his office, without his coat, and mopping his broad, perspiring face with a silk handkerchief worth a small quantity of "No. 2, seller the month," he was, to use a comparatively novel descriptive phrase, the observed of all observers. His noble brow wiped, he looked upon the throng before him, and smiled. It was a pleasant and cheerful smile, representing

ABOUT $130,000.

He appeared so happy and contented that some of the losers could not refrain from giving him what is known among members of the Board as a "shot." Said "shot" generally consists of allusions and invitations that are calculated to rouse the ire of any person but a heavy winner. The more numerous the "shots," the more childlike and bland became the smile of Mr. Young, and every now and then he could be heard to say, "Keep it up, gentlemen; if it pleases you, it pleases me." But as it was not the intention to please him, he was soon let alone. Mr. Thomas Chisholm and Mr. Dunham were also made targets for "shots," but as it was not the first time they had been identified with a corner, they came off unscathed.

AT 3 O'CLOCK

promptly Mr. Young, who had for some time been busily plying his silk handkerchief in the rear portion of his office, reappeared at the door, and waited for those of his victims who were prepared to settle. Quite a number gathered around him, and a scene that would astonish a stranger was the result. One man pulled out his gold watch, unhooked the heavy chain from his button-hole, and handed it to the cornerer, saying: "Mr. Young, I have no money with me now; here's my watch; will call to-morrow, settle up, and redeem." This man was followed by over a dozen others, bearing their time-pieces in their hands, who made substantially the same remarks. The watches came in so fast that Mr. Young was finally compelled to

BORROW A HAT

to hold them. A scene like this is not unusual on the Board. In the smallest deals it is customary for the loser, if he has no money handy, to deposit something of value, not as a pledge exactly, but as a guarantee that he will fulfill his contract to the letter, and on time. The taking of the watches was about the last act performed in the corner yesterday.

NOT IN IT.

The assertion so confidently made by losing parties that Mr. John B. Lyon was the brains of the corner and a sharer in its profits, was strenuously denied yesterday by every friend of that gentleman on 'Change. The statement of an evening paper to the effect that Mr. Lyon was on the wrong side, that he was a bear instead of a bull, and that the corner would catch him as badly as he hoped to catch others last year, was also denied by persons who claim to have an intimate knowledge of his business relations. If they are to be believed, and there seems to be no valid reason why they should be doubted in the least, he had neither a direct nor indirect connection with the corner, either on the winning or losing side.

The expectations were that the larger number of "shorts" would demur about making a settlement, but these anticipations were destined not to be realized. Ever and anon in Mr. Young's office, either that healthy-looking broker or his equally happy friend Dunham, would learn that so and so had settled at $1.40; so many bushels. About 100,000 bushels had been previously settled, and at 5 o'clock only 130,000 bushels remained of nearly a million.

BY 6 O'CLOCK

everybody had settled, with the exception of two or three well-known operators, who jointly represented 80,000 bushels only. The reason for their not immediately following the example set them by their fellows in adversity was a novel one. The supposition had gone abroad that John B. Lyon was interested in the corner. Several daily papers ventured the assertion that he was, "running it through Bill Young." This rumor THE TRIBUNE contradicted yesterday, but the shorts would not yet believe it. They had claims against Mr. Lyon, and, supposing that he had employed their capital to capture them, refused to make any settlement with him. When they become convinced that the great cornerer of last year has nothing to do with the present excitement, they will immediately settle.

Thus has Mr. Young succeeded in carrying out his design. The corner has been entirely successful, and a profit of about $130,000 squeezed out of it without breaking anybody.

A Corner in Toledo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., July 31.—The scene upon 'Change to-day was one of the wildest excitement ever known in the history of the Board of Trade in this city. It had been suspected for some days past that a corner in old amber wheat, seller July, was meditated, and, as the end of the month approached, the "shorts," finding themselves likely to lose heavily, tried to cover, which precipitated the crisis. The quantity of amber on hand had been reduced from various causes until the quantity in store last Tuesday, as reported by the Secretary of the Board of Trade, was only 51,447 bushels. According to the rumors to-day, all this, with the exception of about 6,000 bushels, was in the hands of the "ring" who projected the "corner." The price then for spot and seller July was $1.57. Yesterday the price was advanced to $1.65, and this morning to $1.75. Later in the session, the "bulls" bid $2.00, and 10,000 bushels were taken at that rate. The shorts, appreciating their situation, mustered their forces, and sold 38,000 bushels at $1.50, two minutes before the gong sounded for ending the session, and the meeting broke up in the greatest excitement. Immediately after the clearing, the Board met, and declared the average of sales to be $1.55⅝, and that settlements should be made at that figure. The "long" interest denounced this decision as unjust, asserting that the last sales at $1.50 to be fictitious, and not legally entitled to calculation in arriving at the average. The meeting for compromise is to be held to-morrow morning, and if a higher average cannot be obtained a contest is threatened. It is impossible to arrive at an approximation of the short interest, but it is put as high as 124,000 bushels. No failures are expected, but some firms will probably be crippled. All the firms engaged in the transaction claim to be uninjured, and state that the affair was operated by outside parties, but it seems there are good grounds for believing that the corner was the work of three prominent firms of the city. Whether they will come out whole or not depends upon the terms they can obtain from the "shorts" to-morrow.

THE HON. C. K. DAVIS, OF MINNESOTA.

His Views on the Transportation and Monopoly Questions.

From the Blue Earth City (Minn.) Post, July 26.

Some time in May last, having determined to support the Hon. C. K. Davis for the Republican nomination for Governor, we addressed a letter to him, suggesting that it would perhaps advance his interests if he would in some way state publicly his views as set forth in his lecture on "Modern Feudalism," on questions uppermost in the public mind. In reply we received the letter published below, which, it will be seen, we were not permitted to publish at the time. Mr. Davis having been nominated, we take the liberty of giving his letter to the public.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 2, 1873.

W. W. Williams, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of May 30.

My lecture on "Modern Feudalism" does not profess to touch the question of remedy. It was written three years ago,—before the question had begun to receive any political agitation,—and was designed to call attention to the tendency of the modern corporation to subordinate the Government itself to the function of the private monopoly.

Many predictions made in that lecture seemed audacious when they were written, but events have moved so rapidly that within three years the things which to predict seemed venturesome have become the stalest kind of history.

I am satisfied that the great political struggle of twenty years to come will be fought on the question of corporations. The Dartmouth College case, which was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States years before a single rail was laid in this country, is the really great difficulty in the way of legislative regulation of the corporations. That decision, however, merely affected a private corporation. It does not profess to touch those bodies which, like railroads, are public in their nature, and to which certain elements of sovereignty—such as the power to condemn property—are delegated. Whether the courts will draw the distinction is yet to be seen. My own idea is that the State cannot contract away a single attribute of sovereignty, and that, when the public nature of these institutions is conceded, the right to control them follows logically.

I do not think Congress has any power which will effectually remedy the evils. The power to regulate commerce between the different States unquestionably gives that body the right to regulate through freights, but it has no existence in regard to freights between Mankato and Winona.

In regard to the power of the State, the converse of the above paragraph is true. That is, while the State may possibly regulate from Mankato to Winona, it has no power to do so from Winona to La Crosse.

My own idea of the practical solution of this question is almost as universal as was the idea of emancipation. It is that the Federal Government should, under the power of eminent domain, condemn at least two through lines from the seaboard to the West, keep them in repair just as the State keeps its wagon-roads up, and suffer every one who has a locomotive or a car to run over them, under such regulations only as will insure safety.

Before this can be done there will be a struggle to which that regarding slavery in the Territories was mere baby-play. It may be that the railroad men will be wiser than the slaveholders,—their prototypes,—and when they know what is coming, will make satisfactory concessions.

I have no time to write more now. You must consider this as a private letter to you,—I mean, so far as publication is concerned. I will not, to secure any office, rush into print and air my views on this or any other question. I do not profess to be wiser than the Republican party, and I intend to stand by it, believing, as I do, that these evils can be more thoroughly, though it may be more slowly, remedied by the action of that great organization, than by eccentric movements of individuals toward sudden reform. Yours,

C. K. DAVIS.

THE OHIO LIBERAL CONVENTION.

What is Said of It by the Cincinnati Press.

Independent, Republican, and Democratic Comments.

From the Cincinnati Commercial (Independent), July 31.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

A chapter of political history of importance to the nation was made at Columbus yesterday. Fair and full expression was given the profound public dissatisfaction with the Republican as the Administration party, and with the Democratic party as the Opposition. A third party was in good faith put in the field. The stroke of business done was of the most serious character. A platform containing a great deal that is excellent was adopted. A ticket that is strong was nominated. No negotiations were carried on. The trading politicians were left out in the cold. The Breadbasket Brigade remained in the remote regions. If there were tears shed for Thurman, they were few and far between; and there was no noise noticeable for Noyes.

The reporter for the Associated Press was kind enough to interview Senator Thurman last night, and the Senator was good enough to say that he was not at heart in the Liberal movement, but that he had not written a single letter against it. The Senator is not a profuse letter-writer, but he talks sometimes, and his reactionary tendencies were manifested in the Democratic and Liberal Conference last winter, and in his strenuous objections to the confirmation this summer of the Democratic New Departure of last year. He has said continually that the thing to do was to "blow the trumpet and rally the boys." Let us see him do it now. He preaches a great Democratic revival. Very well. Produce it. Show us the mighty magic, the consummate chemistry, that will yield that result from the conditions of the country. Thurman can succeed in leading the Democratic party to a defeat this fall more annihilating than usual. He has provided for that already. The Associated Press reporter, who is supposed to be a semi-official person, tells us the prominent Democrats at Columbus are all in favor of a straight ticket Aug. 6. We should hope so. Why not? Did they notice anybody running after them yesterday? We are told, too, that the nominees of yesterday's Convention "can hope for nothing" from the Democratic party leaders. It should be said that the Liberals nominated yesterday do not need to fear that the Convention of the 6th of August will attempt to convert them into Democratic candidates. There is just one thing that the Democrats could do, on the 6th of August, to help themselves as good citizens and serve the Liberal cause,—that is, to adjourn without action and without date,—taking their battered, dilapidated and "spoiled" concern out of the way. They have not reached that height of wisdom, however. We depend upon it, though, that they will be taught this year more than they have been accustomed to learn in ten years; and we assume that after the lesson of Liberalism about to be administered, they will enter into an expansive and serviceable state of mind.

The party papers have for several days been engaged in all their departments in the work of disparaging the "Liberal Convention." All the old epithets employed by professional ward and cross-road politicians, in derision of those who do not "belong" under all circumstances to one of the prevailing parties, and who are therefore not in the habit of assisting in the plundering schemes of party managers were reissued. "Soreheads" and "bobtails" were among the choice phrases, but they have latterly lost their terrors. The Convention was one that will trouble the Grant grabbers and the Thurman Bourbons. It was to its friends a surprising and auspicious success; and they will show evidence of their encouragement and resolution to persevere, by nominating county tickets in the more intelligent and important parts of the State, setting the example at an early day in Hamilton County.

The platform is not, we presume, as any one man would have preferred to have it. It is slightly strained in a place or two, and there are some superfluities and repetitions, showing the special anxieties of some of the Committee, and perhaps occasionally even a stolid adherence to certain forms of expression, not striking in themselves, but thought to have significance through much usage. The fifth resolution is the pith of the platform, and the tenth resolution is sound, though not remarkable for clearness. The main fact about tariff legislation is, that it is a fraud manipulated by the agents of special interests. These agents, many of them Congressmen, are a ring, and the most formidable and disastrous ring in the country. This Ring does not legislate either to raise revenue or to protect industry, but simply for its own enrichment. It is time that the greatest industries of the country—those most natural to the soil and congenial to the people—should not be taxed for the benefit of the Tariff Ring, and those great industries should assert themselves at least so far as to have their representatives in Congress and make themselves respected.

The ticket was well considered. Owing to the popular character of the Convention, and the difficulty of obtaining a fair expression of the sentiments of the people in various parts of the State whose delegations were informal, the preparation of the ticket was referred to a committee, subject to the approval of the Convention. The Committee was selected from the Congressional districts represented—eighteen out of the twenty districts in the State. The report of the Committee was warmly approved. The nominations made were of the best practicable. We have not allowed ourselves space to comment at large upon each of the candidates. Collins and Piatt are well known here. The latter was an officer of respectable distinction in the war, and is a practical farmer and thoughtful citizen, a more substantial and severe sort of person than his more brilliant and erratic brother, "D. P." Judge Collins is our townsman. His official service has been limited to a term on the Bench and one in the General Assembly. We may say of him with the utmost confidence that he is well-known and cordially respected throughout this community. He is a native of New York, graduated at Yale College in the class of 1846, and has a large and lucrative law practice. He is not an orator in the sense that men are orators who roar for hours over the scraps of their recollections of newspaper reading, but he talks sense right along. His personal integrity and pleasant character as a public man, one eager in affairs without obtrusiveness, and willing to accept responsibilities without either courting or fearing them, will commend him to the hearty support of all who have faith and hope in the cause for which he stands.

From the Cincinnati Gazette (Republican), July 31.

THE LIBERAL DEMOCRACY.

The Convention called the Allen County movement came off yesterday at Columbus. It is necessary to inform the public that the so-called Allen County movement consisted of a series of resolutions adopted by a Democratic county nominating convention in Allen County, Ohio, with many whereases, one of which was that "both of the political parties have demonstrated that they are powerles to check or control the existing tendency toward the utter demoralization of the politics of the country." This was authentic testimony as to their own party. Being utterly demoralized, it surely was incapable to check the demoralization of parties. Therefore, like the famous three tailors of Tooley street, they resolved to call as follows:

Resolved, by the Democracy of Allen County, in convention assembled, That we invite the people of the State of Ohio, without regard to past political associations, to meet at Columbus, in mass-convention, on the 30th day of July next, to take such action as the exigencies of the times demand.

This constituted the Allen County movement. Quartermaster-Colonel Brinkerhoff, who, since the Greeley campaign, has carefully kept the effects of the Liberal Republicans wrapped up in cotton, seeming to see in this Allen County movement a sign, thereupon issued a call for his Liberals to assemble in mass-convention at Columbus on the same day. And so they did. The number was not great, but wisdom belongs to the few. The two elements seem to have coalesced.

There was previously a diversity of views as to the intent and meaning and course of this Convention. The Allen County persons called for a people's convention, having disabled the Democratic party. Most of the Democratic papers have advised the movement not to move till the 6th of August Democratic Convention.

A journal hereabout, which since its unfortunate venture in the Greeley party has been anxiously seeking a place, and has been shrieking with all its might to call attention to this two-tailed convention, insisted that its chief aim should be to dissolve the Democratic party, and that to that end it should organize a third party and nominate a ticket, not looking for success this year, but aibding a future reward. This was quite unique. It was given out that the Brinkerhoff faction favored this wise policy. The Democratic organ hereabout announced that the Democratic Convention would give no heed to the nominations of this Convention, if it made any.

But these elements, having come together, were constrained by the necessity of the case to do something. So the Allen County movement persons and Brinkerhoff's Liberals bargained on equal terms and coalesced. A full ticket for State officers was reported by a committee, and taken at one dose. This is the only way such a bargain and division can be carried out. As neither side had any effects, the arrangement was easy. They shared the nominations equally. The ticket is composed of harmless and inoffensive men, and its aggregate is harmless and inoffensive. We congratulate the parties in bulk and severally on their nominations. We know of no reason why we should not commend the ticket.

Every new party must have a platform, and there is in the American people a peculiar genius for constructing these articles. The platform is also harmless and inoffensive. Most of it any one could perform a "walk round" in, and if there be any exception it must be excused by the stress of composition, the necessities of the situation, or the exuberance of rhetoric which is common to such labors. As it is said principles are eternal, it is no objection to the platform that it contains nothing that is not already much worn. Inasmuch as some of the Convention's most earnest advisers have assured it that it will be better for the new party's virtue that it shall not beat this year, it has an abiding consolation already laid up.

The Convention did not accept Mr. Groesbeck's excellent advice as to a name for the new party, whereby he proposed to join the ancient dead odor of the Democratic name with the smell of the more recent decomposition of Liberal. It took the name of People's party; probably for the reason that it is unknown to the people. Gen. Ewing being called on, made a speech, in which he told them that the name of Democrat is so odious to the people of Ohio that it would be fatal to any party.

We see no reason why anybody should not hold a convention, and nominate a ticket, and make a platform. It is a harmless enjoyment. The ticket is composed of inoffensive men, and doubtless, some one looks upon his work in the composition of the platform with pride. Why should any be forbidden this inoffensive enjoyment?

From the Cincinnati Enquirer (Democratic), July 31.

THE BIRTH OF THE NEW PARTY.

The ambitious and discontented politicians who assembled in Columbus yesterday to the number of 200, properly, and in due form, gave birth to the new party which is to control the future and bring about the political millennium. It is to be called the "People's party." A sententious platform was adopted, and a full ticket placed in the field. At the head of the ticket stands Judge Isaac C. Collins, a man of good repute, pleasant manners, but no force. He is a resident of this city, and has for several years been big with the belief that nothing but a new political organization, in which he should occupy a prominent position, could save the country from the dogs. He is about 45 years of age. He comes of a dissatisfied family, and in his own person has taken occasion quite often to exhibit a remarkable lack of political sagacity. His brother was elected to Congress by the Free Soil Third Party from St. Lawrence and Lewis Counties, New York, in 1848. The Judge himself supported the third ticket, composed of Van Buren and Adams, in the Presidential canvass against Cass and Butler. His ticket didn't carry a State in the Union, and hardly a county, for the matter of that. Mr. Collins was elected to the Common Pleas Bench of this county in 1859, by the Democracy. His opponent was Judge Dickson. He made a fair Judge. He was a Peace Democrat during the war. He desired to go to Congress last fall from the First District, but Hon. Milton Sayler laid him out nicely. He left the party for good about that time. His record is not such as to commend him to Democratic support, and, upon the whole, he may be considered an exceedingly weak candidate. A more available man might have easily been chosen from the half-dozen names talked of by the *farceurs*.

The Convention, we observe, selected Mr. A. Saunders Piatt as its candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. P. is a brother of Donn Piatt. He is not remarkable for stability, political or otherwise. He resides at West Liberty, Logan County, Ohio, and tills the soil. He is a man of fine literary attainment, but is too much of a transcendentalist to succeed in the field to which he has been suddenly and unexpectedly called. The farmers are expected to take care of him.

Seraphim Meyers, of Stark, the gentleman of Republican antecedents, who is named for Attorney-General, hasn't the honor of our acquaintance. P. B. Ewing, of Fairfield, one of the nominees for Supreme Judge, is an elder brother of Gen. Ewing, and has filled the position of Common Pleas Judge quite creditably. Mr. DeWitt Clinton Loudon, of Brown County, the other candidate for Supreme Judge, is a lawyer of very moderate ability. He was an old-line Democrat, but joined the Republican party during the war. He calls himself a Liberal now. He has been an unfortunate politician, and has no following at home. The other gentlemen on the ticket, so far as we know, are average human beings, and no more.

The new party, judging from our standpoint, does not come into the world under flattering auspices. The men who stood as godfathers to it at Columbus yesterday may be earnest and sincere, but they will be looked upon as political adventurers. Their desire to reform the politics of the country may be intense, but their promise is no greater than that of other political organizations. Down deep in the hearts of these movers lies the thirst for power and the desire for a political organization which will lift obscure men into place and notoriety. It is apparent to an observer that the Liberal element which co-operated with the Democracy last fall was but slightly represented at Columbus yesterday. The leading spirits were unhappy Democrats. The rank and file of the Liberal Republicans will act with the regular Democratic organization, we take it, in counties where they have no organization of their own. To sum up, the new party, which comes to us with a flourish of trumpets, is but a weak and puny affair. The meagre Convention, the indifference with which its action is received, and the character and antecedents of the participants, all go to prove that the oft-repeated declaration that there was a great popular demand for a new party was but a delusion and snare. It is not a people's movement, and it will never become a People's party. The managers, through their platform, propose nothing that cannot be obtained through the regenerated, liberalized, and modernized Democratic party. We look upon this movement now as but an insurrection among the quartermasters and contractors of the Democratic party. Their efforts will be mainly directed against that organization, but it will rise superior to their assaults. It is understood that the founders of the new party ask no affiliation or co-operation with the Democratic party. Let us see to it, then, that they do not receive any. The Democracy, on the 6th of August, can nominate a good ticket, and adopt a platform which will be indorsed by every true reformer in the State. With our consent, the ticket nominated on that day will contain the name of no man nominated at Columbus yesterday. We counseled and labored for peace and harmony between men claiming to labor for a common cause, but the leaders of the new party have tasted of the insane root, and they have declared war upon the Democratic organization. It is not ready to surrender to a handfull of political adventurers, and it will assert itself on the 6th after the old manner, and clothe itself with a new glory.

THE NEW PARTY PLATFORM.

The eleven articles of faith which constitute the *pronunciamento* of the party born yesterday do not contain a rational excuse, even, for its existence; much less do they present issues on which it can ride to political control. The reason for this is simple. There is an existing political party, with an organization that stretches its hands over every county and township in the State, an organization thirty times as numerous as this squad of experimenters, who can transact the business of this little concern much better than can it. A new party may not merely compete; it must antagonize. The most that can be claimed in favor of the offspring of yesterday is that it has entered upon a competition in which all the advantages are with the larger concern. The new party of yesterday proposed no measure really conducive to the general welfare that is not old with the Democratic party. Its opening resolution is a melancholy confession that its failure is a foregone conclusion; for not one of its candidates rises above mediocrity, and its platform contains no distinctive excellence. The introduction of this article of faith was a palpable oversight. The second resolution bars all discussion of union with the 6th of August by making it an impossibility. The Democratic party will not denounce itself. In the third resolution, which relates to the salary-grabbers, there is no virtue which the Democracy have not already made their own. The fourth plank in the new platform bears internal evidence of having been imported from the land of Herbert Spencer, and deposited in the structure by Mr. Fred Hassaurek. It declares that the purposes of government are limited to the protection of persons and property. We have, in common with Mr. Hassaurek, a high regard for Mr. Herbert Spencer. We have a firm conviction that the Government may attempt too much. But we have a suspicion that Government may do something more than *protect* persons and property. The framers of the Constitution of the United States, and of the two Constitutions of Ohio, had also some such suspicion, advertising their work as undertaken "to promote the general welfare." The remaining resolutions do not contain an iota of sound doctrine that is not borrowed from the Democracy; and this is the apology for the formation of a new party. No advantage is proposed by the new party which cannot be infinitely sooner gained within the Democratic organization,—the Democratic organization as it is. Barring the second resolution, it is a pretty good Democratic platform. The creed of the new departure opposes the Democratic party not only without giving a reason why, but while testifying to the orthodoxy of its doctrines by adopting them essentially unchanged. These revolutionists propose to destroy the Democratic party on this basis. Could they show cause, they would not find it an easy task to wipe out a party bound together by so many memories, and built on the convictions and endeared to the hearts of millions of men. But while their creed is itself a compliment to the party, they will make melancholy headway toward its destruction. If they produce any result, they are likely to cause the banners of triumph to wave once more without, and the "victorious shoutings" to be heard once more within the walls of the old home.

A Young Man Shoots an Old man, and Beats His Brains Out With His Rifle.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, July 27.

Friday the little town of Logansville, in Walton County, was stirred by the perpetration of a brutal and cold-blooded murder. A young man named Hammett was practicing with his rifle. A ball struck the dwelling-house of an old man named Rockmore. Mr. Rockmore came out and asked Hammett not to shoot that way any more, as the balls might strike and kill some of the children. Hammett grew excited and retorted angrily, and, lifting his rifle to his face, deliberately shot Mr. Rockmore in the neck. Seeing that Rockmore did not fall, Hammett ran to him and beat out his brains, breaking his rifle off at the breach. Rockmore died almost instantly. Hammett fled to parts unknown. Mr. Rockmore is said to be a man of family, and about 50 years of age. Hammett is said to be scarcely 21 years old, and hump-backed.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Money was easy at 3 and 4 per cent.

Sterling ruled dull at 108¾@109 for 60 days, and 109¾@109¾ for sight.

Customs receipts to-day, $620,000.

Gold was lower, and declined from 115⅞ to 115⅜ on rumors that the Secretary of the Treasury would increase the gold sales from August. Loans were from 1 to 3 per cent to flat for carrying. Clearings, $27,000,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $133,000.

Governments were strong, with a large business.

State bonds ruled quiet.

The State of Georgia is now paying, through the Fourth National Bank, the past due interest on its 7 per cent gold quarterly bonds, which was in default.

Stocks were active, and the dealings well distributed. The chief features were Lake Shore, Northwestern common, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Pacific Mail, and Erie. The Directors of Erie held a meeting to-day, but took no action in regard to the dividend, or the vacancy in the First Vice Presidency. The Board will meet again in two weeks. In the morning the most active stocks advanced from ⅜ to 1 per cent, but the market receded from the highest point during the afternoon, and closed firm at the lower figures.

A million of gold was awarded to-day, at from 115.75 to 115.77 1-10.

Specie shipments to-day were $152,000.

There were fourteen bids for Government gold to-day, amounting to $2,900,000, at from 115⅝@115.77 1-10. One bid was for $750,000 at 115.77 1-10.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅝	Coupons, '67	118⅜
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	118½
Coupons, '64	117⅝	10-40s	115⅛
Coupons, '65	119¼	Currency 6s	114
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅝	New 5s	116

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93½	Virginias, new	50
Tennessees, old	81	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, new	81	North Carolinas, old	27
		North Carolinas, new	15

STOCKS.

Canton	101¼	St Paul pfd	73⅜
Western Union	92⅛	Wabash	72⅝
Quicksilver	37	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	71	Terre Haute	20
American Express	63⅛	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	67	Chicago & Alton	108⅝
Pacific Mail	37⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	105⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	39⅞
Erie	60	C., C. & C.	83⅝
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q.	104⅝
Harlem	132⅜	Lake Shore	94⅞
Harlem pfd	135	Indiana Central	32
Michigan Central	95⅛	Illinois Central	106⅛
Pittsburgh	88⅞	Union Pacific stocks	28⅛
Northwestern	69⅛	Union Pacific bonds	82
Northwestern pfd	83	Central Pacific bonds	100⅛
Rock Island	110⅜	Del., Lack. & Western	101⅛
N. J. Central	102⅝	B. H., & Erie	2⅜
St. Paul	52⅞		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 31—5 p. m.—The rate of discount at the Bank of England is reduced ½ per cent, and is now 3½ per cent.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government securities, is 1 per cent lower that the Bank rate.

The rate of discount for 3 months' bills in the open market is 5-16 per cent below the Bank rate.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank to-day on balance, £103,000.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £96,000.

The decline in the Bank rate caused an advance in American securities. Consols for money, 92⅛@92¾; account, 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 94¼; do '67, 94¼; 10-40s, 91¼; new 5s, 90⅝. Erie, 47⅞.

FRANKFORT, July 31.—Five-twenties of 1862, 96⅝.

PARIS, July 31.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 7,000,000f.

Rentes, 56f50c.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—Cotton firm; official quotations: Middling uplands, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales, 15,000 bales; American, 9,500; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Red winter wheat, 11s 10d@12s 2d. Flour, 27@28s. Corn, 28s.

Pork, 64s. Cheese, 62s 6d. Cumberlands, 37s 6d. Short rib, 40s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 31.—BEEVES—To-day's receipts, 2,100, making 3,512 since Monday, against 4,050 the same time last week. The market ruled weak and slow, prices being about ½c lower than on Monday, with the largest decline on Texans and common natives. The quality was fair, ranging from common to choice. A few of the best cattle retailed at 12½@12¾c, but 10@12c is the quotable range for native steers, and 8@10½c for Texas and Cherokee cattle. Sales include 16 cars Illinois steers, 7 cwt, 11¼@11¾c, with a few at 12@12½c; 15 cars, strong 7¼ cwt, 11½@11¾c, 8 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11@11½c; 9 cars, 6¾ cwt, 10¾@11c; 6 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11c; 6 cars, 7½ cwt, 11¼@11½c; 6 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11¼@11½c; 10 cars Missouri steers, 7 cwt, 11½c; 5 cars, 7 cwt, 11½c; 4 cars, 7½ cwt, 11½c; 5 cars good Cherokee cattle, 6 cwt, 10¼@10½c; 20 cars Texans, 5@5½ cwt, 8½@9c; 9 cars, 5 cwt, 8c, and 2 cars, 6 cwt, 9¼c.

CALVES—$5.00@5.50 for milk-fed, and $5.00@9.00 per head for grassers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day 2,980, making 7,730 since Monday, against 10,700 the same time last week. The market closes weak at 4@6c for ordinary to prime sheep, and 6@8c for lambs, a few of the best lambs selling at 8¼c, and some of the choicest sheep at 6¼c. Sales include 2 cars Ohio sheep, 78 lbs, at 4c; 1 car, 82 lbs, at 4½c; 1 car, 82 lbs, 5¼c; 1 car, 91 lbs, at 5½c; 1 car, 96 lbs, at 6c; 2 cars Kentucky lambs, 56 lbs, 6⅞c; 2 cars Pennsylvanis, 55 lbs, at 7½c, and 1 car State, 48 lbs, at 6¾c.

SWINE—Fresh receipts 3,770, making 13,611 since Monday, against 13,985 the same time last week. Live hogs are nominally quoted at 5¼@5⅝c, one car-load selling yesterday at 5⅜c. Dressed are firm at 6½@7½c.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 31.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 442; total supply for the week, 6,613. Market dull at about yesterday's prices. Few buyers were in attendance, and only a few loads in the yards. About 750 were disposed of. Sales: 411 Illinois steers, av 1,159 to 1,400 lbs, at $5.50@6.25; 20 Ohio steers, av 1,027 lbs, at $4.62½; 21 green Ohio heifers, av 860 lbs, at $4.70; 207 Indiana steers, av 1,175 to 1,357 lbs, at $5.55@6.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1,400; total for the week, 10,000. Market dull, and 1½c off last week's closing prices. Western sheep, $4.00@4.80; Canada sheep, $4.00@5.00; Canada lambs, $6.50@7.50. Sales: 760 Ohio sheep, av 82 to 86 lbs, at $4.20@4.80; 95 Indiana sheep, av 82 to 86 lbs, at $4.20@4.80; 95 Indiana sheep, av 81 lbs, at $4.12½; 100 State sheep, av 82 lbs, $4.60; 941 Canada lambs, av 61 to 64 lbs, $6.87½@7.37½; 74 Canada culls, av 53 lbs, at $5.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,200; total for the week, 15,700. Market flat, holders asking $5.10@5.20 for desirable hogs, and buyers offering $5.00@5.10.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Business continues very brisk with the agents of staple cotton and woolen goods. Cotton goods are active. Pepperel wide sheetings have been advanced 2½c. Cabot ⅞ bleached shirtings are up ½c. Shirtings, domell and scarlet plain, and twilled flannels, are active. Fancy cassimeres of fine grades are in good demand. Black all wool and Union beavers are brisk and scarce. Cotton flannels and prints are active. The jobbing trade is dull.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 31.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 185 cars. Best $6.00@6.25; medium, $5.00@5.80; common, $4.75@4.90.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 17 cars; best, $5.00@5.50; medium, $4.25@5.00; common, $3.00@4.00.

HOGS—Arrivals, 44 cars; Philadelphia, $5.10@5.20; Yorkers, $4.75@5.00.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 31.—Crude petroleum weak at $1.50@1.60. Refined offered at 17½c, without buyers.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 31.—COTTON—In active demand; middling upland, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 5,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $4.95@5.25; common to good extra, $5.85@6.20; good to choice, $6.25@7.10; white wheat extra, $7.05@8.25; extra Ohio, $6.10@8.50; St. Louis, $6.45@10.75. Rye flour steady, at $4.25@5.25. Corn meal firm; Western, $3.15@3.90. Wheat heavy and lower, but with moderate demand; receipts, 159,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.42; No. 2 Duluth, $1.42½; inferior white Western, $1.59. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn a shade easier; receipts, 127,000 bu; steamer Western, 51@55c; sail do, 56@57½c; high mixed and yellow, 57@58c. Oats dull; receipts, 37,000 bu; new Western mixed, 41½@42c; white, 48@52c.

EGGS—Dull and heavy; Western, 16½@18c.

HAY—Quiet and weak.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sugar strong. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice active and firm.

PETROLEUM—Easier; crude, 7½@7⅝c; refined, 17¼c.

TURPENTINE—Dull; 42c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and more active; new mess, $17.40. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard weak; Western steam, 8 9-16@8⅝c.

BUTTER—Strong; Western, 16@25c.

CHEESE—Firm at 13@13½c.

WHISKY—Active and firmer at 96½@97c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 31.—Wheat dull; No. 1, $1.47. Corn dull; No. 2, 52c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; treble X, $6.50@7.50; family, $8.50@9.75. Corn firmer; white, 75c.

BRAN—85c.

HAY—Prime dull at $21.00@22.00; choice scarce at $23.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $16.75. Dry salt shoulders, 9c.

Others unchanged.

FINANCIAL—Sterling, 27; sight, ¾ premium; gold, 115⅛.

COTTON—Dull; sales 500 bales at yesterday's quotations. Receipts, 158 bales. No exports. Stock, 26,216 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; sales 3,500 bu amber Michigan at $1.55; car-lots Milwaukee club at $1.30@1.39 for No. 1 and No. 2. Corn dull; sales 17,000 bu prime dry at 45c. Oats quiet; sales 2,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at 37c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; wheat, 10½c; corn, 9½c; oats, 6¼c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 red, $1.37; No. 2, $1.25. Corn held at 48@49c. Oats, 38c.

PETROLEUM—Dull, weak; standard white, 14c; State legal test, 22@22½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher for new, steady for old; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.65 for new; amber Michigan, old, $1.75; new, spot, $1.35½; No. 1 new red Wabash, $1.41; old, $1.57; No. 2 red, $1.54; new do, $1.34. Corn a shade higher; high mixed, 45½c spot, 43c August, 45c September; low mixed, 43c; yellow, 44c; white, 53½c. Oats dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—Firm; Buffalo, 4@4½c; Oswego, 8½@9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 54,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 65,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat heavy; receipts depress the market. Receipts, 44,000 bu; all except best grades lower; new No. 3 red fall, $1.25; sample lots No. 2 do, $1.38@1.40; choice to fancy, $1.42@1.47½. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2, 38@39c cash; 37½c August; 45c sacked. Oats slow; No. 2, 29@30½c, according to location; 33@35c sacked, new and old. Rye higher; No. 2, 65c.

WHISKY—Firmer at 91@92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $16.50. Bulk meats, no sales. Bacon opened firm and higher; closed weak; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 10⅛@10½c; clear, 10½@10⅝c. Lard unchanged; small lots, refined, 8½@8⅝c.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.10@4.40.

CATTLE—Fairly active and firm; medium to choice beeves, 3½@5½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, with good demand, and unchanged. Wheat active and strong; choice amber, $1.65@1.67. Corn nominal; mixed Western, 56c. Oats weak; mixed Western, 40@42c; white, 43@44c. Rye quiet and firm at 65c.

PROVISIONS AND BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at 97c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; held firmly; spring extras, $5.50@6.70. Wheat firm; in fair demand; No. 1, $1.25½; No. 2, $1.18½ cash; $1.17 for August. Corn steady; No. 2, 35½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 27c. Rye steady; No. 1, 57c. Barley steady; No. 2, 69c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5c; Oswego, 10c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 95,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active for prime and dull for other grades; new red, $1.58; old do, $1.59@1.65; white, $1.65@1.75; white spring, $1.50. Rye, 75@77c. Corn quiet and steady; yellow, 55@59c; mixed Western, 56@57c. Oats active; white, 49@51c; mixed, 40@43c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12¾c; refined, 18c.

WHISKY—97@98c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; extra white, old, $1.80; new, $1.68; No. 1, old, $1.68@1.70; new, $1.52; amber, new, $1.35; old scarce, and $1.58 asked. Corn steady at 45c. Oats, 36c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; new, $6.30@6.50. Wheat steady; new, $1.25@1.30. Corn firm at 44@45c. Rye steady at 70@72c. Oats firm at 33@43c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $16.00. Lard dull and nominal; steam, 8¼c; kettle, 8½c. Bulk meats strong, active, and higher; shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, $9.45@9.50; clear held at 9½c. Bacon firmer, with good demand; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 10½@10½c; clear held at 10¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at 91c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Testimony of Travelers.

All travelers who have tested the value of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an acclimating preparation and as a means of avoiding the painful and dangerous disorders of the bowels and the liver which accrue from a change of water or unwholesome vapors, refer to it with enthusiasm as an unequaled preventive medicine. Wherever the atmospheric conditions are unfavorable to health, and the water impure, this powerful tonic is indispensable alike to the settler and the transient sojourner. There was a time when raw brandy or whisky was almost universally used to qualify the waters of the Western rivers, and the wells, &c., of the low-lying districts of the South. Now, the liquors of commerce have been generally discarded by travelers and residents in these regions, and Hostetter's Bitters substituted in their stead. At this season, when the sun is near the zenith and the heat oppressive, two or three doses of the Bitters daily will have a salutary effect on the appetite, the digestion, and the spirits.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

LADIES' GOODS.

LAST WEEK!

TO BUY

REAL LACES,

Worsted Embroideries,
New Velvet and Leather Belts,
Sash, Neck, and Bonnet Ribbons,
White Embroideries,
Jet and Oxydized Jewelry,
Trimmings, Buttons, and Ornaments,

OF ALL KINDS,

AT GREAT SACRIFICE.

G. MENDELSON,

Madison-st., cor. Franklin.

☞ My new store, 34 Washington-st., will be open MONDAY NEXT, Aug. 4.

TRUSSES.

Rupture.

WINDOM, Cottonwood Co., Minn.

Mr. Bowles:

DEAR SIR—Since the fire that demolished Chicago so much, I have never learned whether you still remain in business or not. If you are still in the firm of Marsh & Bowles, or are not, and wish to know of the cure of my Rupture and the details of it, I am ready to give it, as I have not worn my Truss for a long time, and have been pronounced cured. Yours truly,

O. P. MOORE.

Dr. Marsh's Patent Radical Cure Truss, the only Truss that cures Rupture, all kinds of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Aparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, Weak Ankles, &c., accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, 103 Washington-st.

GENERAL NOTICE.

BEATING POLICY.

How to strike seven times out of ten. Upon receipt of 50 cents will be forwarded our combination of numbers, scientifically calculated from daily drawings of three years, during which they have been drawn seven days out of every ten. RIGGS & CO., 37 South Sixth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of A. Edwards & Co., and will carry on the Clothing Business in the City of Chicago.

Notice of location to be given hereafter.

A. EDWARDS & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published This Day:

I. LYNX HUNTING.

A new volume of the Camping Out Series. By C. A. Stephens. 1 vol. 16mo. Illustrated. $1.50.

This story, complete in itself, continues the adventures of the party whose interesting experiences in Maine wildernesses are narrated in "Camping Out." It is of the same fresh and attractive character, and fulfils the condition in the Boston Post's remark concerning "Camping Out":—"If all the volumes of the series are as good as this, they will find a place in the hands of every boy in the land."

II. THE HAY-FEVER.

Illustrated in 24 Drawings. By Augustus Hoppin. 1 vol. Oblong Folio. $3.00.

The sufferings, misadventures, and cure of Mr. A. Wiper Weeps, the unhappy victim of the Hay-Fever, as portrayed in Mr. Hoppin's New Volume of Sketches, will be found irresistibly amusing, even by his fellow sufferers; Mr. Hoppin's pencil has lost none of its point, and his new series is fully equal to "Ups and Downs," or "Crossing the Atlantic."

III. THE WICKED WOODS OF TOBEREEVIL.

BY MISS MULHOLLAND.

Volume 24 of Osgood's Library of Novels, a New Story of great power, in every way fresh, striking, and interesting.

FRESH NOVELS.

EXPIATED. 75 cents.
ROPES OF SAND. 75 cents.
Lady Blake's RUTH MAXWELL. 75 cents.
READY-MONEY MORTIBOY. 75 cents.
Graham's NOT WITHOUT THORNS. 75 cents.
Gaborian's MYSTERY OF ORCIVAL.
Gaborian's THE WIDOW LEROUGE. 75 cents.
NOT EASILY JEALOUS. 75 cents.

*For sale by Booksellers and Newsdealers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

HYDE PARK WATER WORKS.

Proposals will be received until Thursday, Aug. 7, 1873, at 4 p. m., by the President and the Board of Trustees of the Village of HYDE PARK, for furnishing said village with the following:

A crib located in at least twelve (12) feet of water, not less than one thousand (1,000) feet from shore, at some point to be designated, between Fifty-first (51st) and Sixty-eighth (68th) streets, as shown by plans and specifications.

Bidders may, at their option, present bids for the construction of the crib upon designs and specifications furnished by themselves with their bids.

One brick building, to be located at any point the Board may select on the lake shore, between Fifty-first and Sixty-eighth-sts., according to plans and specifications.

Furnishing and laying 16-inch wrought or cast iron pipe from crib to shore, as per specifications. Wrought iron pipe to be at least 5-16 inch thickness, chipped and caulked, and secured with suitable wrought iron flanges and bolts. Cast iron pipe to be ⅝ inch thickness.

Furnishing and laying distributing-pipe as follows:
31,000 feet 12-inch.
35,000 feet 8-inch.
50,000 feet 6-inch.
50,000 feet 4-inch.

All distributing-pipe to be laid in the ground ready for use in streets, as shown on plat, so that the top of the pipe shall be covered at a depth of not less than 4½ feet. Joints to be made with pure, soft lead and gasket. All pipe to be cast in 12-foot lengths. To be subjected to 300 pounds hydraulic pressure and the hammer test before leaving foundry, and subject to same test after delivery, and coated in the best manner according to the Dr. Smith process. All pipe guaranteed to be water-tight when laid under a pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch.

Bids may be made upon the basis of weight per lineal foot, as adopted and in use by the Brooklyn Water-Works, and also for the following weights per lineal foot:
12-inch pipe, 75 pounds.
8-inch pipe, 40 pounds.
6-inch pipe, 33 pounds.
4-inch pipe, 22 pounds.

Bids must specify the prices of each size per lineal foot laid, including such crosses, tees, elbows, and special castings, as may be required, and "take up" of pipe.

150 four-inch double hydrants, set wherever directed, connected with the water-pipe, ready for use.

Necessary gate-valves, including box cover and setting.

Pumping machinery, to be adapted to what is termed the direct pressure system. To have a capacity for supplying three million gallons of water in 24 consecutive hours for domestic and mechanical supply, and five million gallons in 24 consecutive hours for fire purposes, and capable of throwing four fire streams at least 125 feet high through 400 feet of pipe laid, from as many 1¼-inch nozzles. Steam generators to be of ample capacity to supply machinery when worked to its maximum capacity. To have all connections between generators, and engines, and pumps, and supply and discharge pipes. All to be warranted for one year after being completed and put in successful operation. Bids for machinery must include foundations, erection and setting of boilers, and connection with smoke-stack.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and any part thereof, and to change the quantities and sizes of pipe and the number of hydrants.

Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "For Hyde Park Water-Works," and addressed to President and Board of Trustees of Hyde Park, care of Charles E. Pope, Clerk, Room 16, 151 Monroe-st., Chicago. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Village Hall, on Hyde Park-av., near Oak-st.

HYDE PARK, July 29, 1873.
CHARLES E. POPE, Village Clerk.

Wood and Coal for the County.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF COOK CO., CHICAGO, July 24, 1873.

By direction of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received until Monday, August 4, 1873, at noon, for Wood and Coal, to be delivered for the use of the County, as follows, to wit:

1. 650 cords of beech body wood, four feet long. The wood to be delivered in half-cord loads, upon the order of the County Agent, at such places within the city as he shall direct.

2. 3,000 tons of soft coal, to be delivered in the city in half-ton loads, on the order of the County Agent.

3. 900 tons soft coal, 75 tons hard coal, and 300 tons hard coal screenings, to be delivered at the Insane Asylum and County Poor House in the town of Jefferson.

4. 50 cords beech body wood, four feet long, 400 tons soft coal, 20 tons hard coal, and 200 tons hard coal screenings, to be delivered at the County Hospital in the City of Chicago.

5. 700 tons soft coal, and 300 tons hard cool screenings, to be delivered at the County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

The bids for coal shall specify the particular coal, as Wilmington, &c., and the price per ton for each kind.

The County reserves the right to receive more or less of the coal and wood as the Board may determine, the above amounts being only an estimate.

All proposals will be sealed and addressed to "Board of Commissioners of Cook County," and indorsed "Proposals for Wood" (or coal, as the case may be), and deposited with the Clerk of said Board.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. The contract shall continue for the period of one year from the acceptance of the proposal.

JOSEPH POLLAK, County Clerk.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO,

And Intermediate Points.

Anchor Line steamer INDIA, Capt. Starkweather, will leave dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Friday, August 1, at 7 p. m.

Western Transportation Company's steamer MOHAWK, Capt. Condon, will leave dock foot of North Dearborn-st. Saturday, Aug. 2, at 7 p. m.

Anchor Line steamer JAPAN, Capt. McDougal, will leave dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Monday, Aug. 4, at 7 p. m.

For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of HOFFMANN & HERDER has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, having sold all their property and transferred their business to the Chicago Artificial Stone Co., which will carry on the business and discharge all liabilities of the late firm. All debts due to the late firm must be paid to the above-named Corporation.

JULIUS F. HOFFMANN,
RUDOLPH H. HERDER.
Chicago, July 1, 1873.

CHICAGO ARTIFICIAL STONE CO.

CHARLES G. HOFFMANN, President.
JUL. F. HOFFMANN, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of BLANCHARD BROS., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 133 LaSalle-st., is dissolved this 29th day of July, 1873, by mutual consent.

R. P. BLANCHARD

Will continue the Real Estate and Loaning business, at 133 LaSalle-st.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 31.

Chronic dullness seems to pervade the money market. The report yesterday, by one of our largest banks, that they had not had a single piece of paper offered for discount, was repeated by another to-day. This, with millions of money lying idle or on deposit in New York banks, drawing only 4 per cent interest. The weather has been unpleasant, tending, of course, to check transactions.

Money in New York, and in all our leading cities, is plenty. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of interest to 4 per cent, and should not the fall trade make an active demand for capital, there is reason to fear that a speculative excitement will set in. Prospects, however, for a good business, are encouraging. Crops are abundant, and a fair, and possibly an active, foreign demand are likely to give employment to the millions now lying idle in the vaults of our banks.

The excitement in regard to the wheat corner is confined mainly to the Board of Trade. It did not seem to affect the banks in the least. Settlements to-morrow will hurt somebody's deposit account; but, so far as we can learn to-day, the list is not a very long one. As to the demoralizing tendency of "corners," the public are well informed in regard to our opinions.

There is no variation to report in the exchange market. Par to 25 premium per $1,000 between banks are the figures. Demand not very active. Customers generally supplied at par, but 1-10 premium is sometimes required.

SMELTING THE PRECIOUS ORES.

A somewhat detailed statement of the increased production of the precious metals was given in this column a few days ago. The increased product of our silver mines in Utah, Colorado, and elsewhere is remarkable. That the most valuable of these ores should be sent to Europe in large quantities for reduction has for several years been a disgrace to the enterprise and the intelligence of the country. If we have not the science and the skill to reduce them, immediate measures should be taken to command it. Mining and chemical departments should be established in our colleges and high schools, and plenty of young men can readily be found who would gladly fit themselves for the work. Give them the theoretic knowledge, and practice would soon make them experts.

There is a successful establishment (Balbeck's) in Newark, N. J.; Adam Smith & Co., of this city, are turning out about $100,000 of silver bricks per week; an establishment is in successful operation at Omaha, and others, perhaps, might be named. But the fact remains that hundreds of tons of the choicest ores are shipped to Europe every month for reduction. If silver bars or coin is wanted for shipment to Asiatic nations, New York importers make their largest orders on London. All this ought to be changed within the next ten years. Chicago can, and really ought, to ship $20,000,000 of silver bars to the seaboard within the next three years. Adam Smith & Co. should receive the thanks of all our citizens for the demonstration they have given that Chicago is the place for smelting silver ores to advantage. We commend their windows under the First National Bank to the attention of our citizens.

FINDING THINGS.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has a paragraph on this subject applicable to all latitudes:

NEW YORK, July 24, 1873.

Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

Please answer the following question:

A person loses in the streets $300 worth of goods, for the return of which he offers in the papers a reward of $100. The finder offers to return the goods on payment of the above reward, but the loser proposes a reward less than offered, which the finder refuses to take.

Can the finder be forced to give up the goods without any reward or on the payment of a smaller sum? And oblige, A SUBSCRIBER.

Reply.—A reward duly promised by the loser is legally collectable, and may be made, perhaps, by the finder, in ordinary circumstances, a condition of delivery. But no true man will claim as his right a gratuity for the surrender of an article accidentally found, where his possession of it has cost him neither trouble nor expense. The finder of a package on the street ought to be as anxious to restore it as he would be to find it if the loss was his own, and no gentleman would claim anything in return but his actual expenses. The greed exhibited by many persons in good society who pick up laces, handkerchiefs, fans, opera-glasses, and other articles at places of public resort, and secretly carry them away making no effort to find the owner, shows that they would steal if there were no law against it and but little risk of discovery.

FINANCES OF JAPAN.

The San Francisco *Daily Bulletin* gives a synopsis of the financial affairs of Japan. We quote:

The present Minister of Finance, Okium Shigenobu, has prepared and published, with official indorsement, a long abstract of the financial position of the Empire. This goes into details, and the total revenue for the current year is set down at $48,763,883. The expenditures, with $2,500,000 included for incidentals, reach $46,596,518, leaving a surplus of $2,140,360. A statement of Japan finances previously sent to the Vienna Exposition, had estimated the revenue at $59,363,625, but this is explained from the fluctuating value of rice, in which commodity a large portion of the land tax is paid. Japan has hitherto been very successful in raising money abroad. The recent loan raised on the London market was raised at above par, and bids were made for taking three times the amount offered. The ex-Minister, Enouye Karou, maintained that the system of borrowing which had been inaugurated was ruinous to the Empire. He estimated the present public debt at $140,000,000, but the new Finance Minister assures his countrymen that this is greatly overstated. There is possibly a tendency in a nation awaking to a new life, like Japan, to overdo the thing, and it is well for the permanent good of the country that there should be in some quarters a disposition to check any appearance of extravagance. If, however, the nation should have to wait for their telegraphs, railroads, fleet, &c., until their cost was first raised by taxations, the onward progress of the Empire would be for years delayed, and meantime heavy burdens imposed on the people. The loans for all the great improvements which have been made are investments from which the country reaps direct and indirect sources of wealth, enabling it to meet the liabilities incurred and at the same time proving a lasting benefit to the community. The Japan *Mail*, in reviewing these subjects, thus refers to the railways and telegraphs which have been established. The net profit of these this year, although they are not in complete working order, are estimated at $200,000. So far, there appears to have been fewer mistakes in the administration of Japanese finance than might have been anticipated. All obligations have been met without undue pressure, notwithstanding that in many of the public works the Japanese have paid a good round sum for their experience, and the exhibit of the present Finance Minister is more than reassuring.

THE PITTSBURGH IRON TRADE.

Some account of the growth of the iron trade of Pittsburgh, Penn., is given by the *Gazette* of that city in the following article: "The first blast-furnace of which there is record in Western Pennsylvania was located in Jacob's Ford, fifteen miles from this city, and went into blast Nov. 1, 1790. It was owned by Turnbull & Marmie. In 1804 Joseph McClurg erected our first iron foundry. Our first rolling-mill was located on the corner of Penn street and Cecil alley, and was owned by Christopher Cowan. In 1814 Joseph McClurg erected a cannon foundry, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, out of which grew the Fort Pitt foundry. From 1810 to 1820, thirty new iron-works were established in this State. From 1820 to 1828, the trade was greatly depressed, but in the latter year it revived—this State furnishing 48,000 tons of pig-iron, nearly half the entire production of the United States. From Jan. 1, 1820, to the same date in 1830, forty-nine iron works were established in this State,—being one-fourth the number in the entire country. In 1829, Pittsburgh had five rolling-mills, employing 300 hands. The development of blast furnaces has been attended with extreme difficulty. Up to 1872, there were only five furnaces in blast in this city, yielding 1,000 tons per week. Now there are twelve, with a capacity of 3,600 tons a week. The scope of our manufactures at present may be seen when we state the total number of iron and steel working establishments in the county was put, in the last census, at eighty-seven, employing 13,429 hands, whose yearly wages amounted to $8,210,867. These represent an invested capital of $22,858,247, and yield a net product of $39,189,044. In 1871, our total receipts of iron ore, pig metal, and blooms, were 367,207, and in 1872, 496,648 tons. This shows an increase of production, in one year, amounting to 129,441 tons."

BONDS, ETC.

Lunt, Preston & Kean report the local market as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	117	117¼
5-20s of '64	117¼	117⅝
5-20s of '65	118⅜	119
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117⅜	117¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118⅜	118¾
10-40s	115⅜	115⅞
U. S. 6s (new issue)	115⅜	116
Gold (full weight)	115⅜	115⅞
Gold Coupons	115⅝	115⅞
Gold Exchange		115⅞
Sterling Exchange		109@109⅞
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98

Lake Freights

were fairly active, and firm at 5¼@5¾c for corn to Buffalo, and 6c for wheat. The following charters were reported: To Buffalo—Schrs L. Van Valkenburgh, E. M. Davidson, wheat at 6c; schr T. J. King, wheat, on private terms. To New York, via Buffalo—Props J. Gould and Nebraska, corn, through. To New England, via Ogdensburgh—Prop Lowell, corn at 25c. To do, via Sarnia—Prop City of Detroit. To Montreal—Prop Lake Erie, wheat, on through rate. To Collingwood—Prop City of London, flour at 20c per brl. Total capacity equal to 61,000 bu wheat, 240,000 bu corn. The prop Columbia was taken for wheat from Milwaukee to Montreal on private terms.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, July 31:

CITY PROPERTY.

Milwaukee av, bet Wood and Fowler sts, s w f, Lot 25, dated July 24; consideration, $2,300.

North Market st, bet Hills and Wendell sts, w f, 50x100 ft, dated July 8; consideration, $4,500.

Centre av, bet Polk and Taylor sts, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 47, adjoining the above, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 32, in Block 39, of Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated July 28; consideration, $1,000.

Maxwell st, bet Blue Island av and Waller st, n f, Lot 17, dated April 9; consideration, $1,200.

Sub-Lot 3 of Campbell's Lots 1, 4, and 5, in Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, dated June 4; consideration, $1,250.

Thirty-fifth st, w of Laurel st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated July 31; consideration, $650.

Lot 10 of Lots 1 to 4 in Block 4, etc., of Ogden's Subdivision in e ½ of n e ¼ Sec 24, 39, 13, dated May 2; consideration, $1,200.

Bushnell st, bet Buddan st and Stewart av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated July 30; consideration, $950.

West Polk st, bet Leavitt and DeKalb sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 3; consideration, $1,175.

Wilson st, e of and near Clinton st, s f, 27½ ft to alley, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $1,400.

Centre av, n of and near Polk st, w f, 20x75 ft, dated April 29; consideration, $885.

Lexington st, 253 ft w of Western av, n f, 37½x124⅝ ft, dated July 21; consideration, $1,500.

Crystal st, 142 4-10 ft w of Hoyne st, s f, 25x120 ft, dated July 19; consideration, $515.

West Washington st, s w corner of Carpenter, n f, 100x100 ft, with brick buildings, dated Nov. 2, 1872; consideration, $50,000. Martha McLeod to John D. McLeod.

Chestnut st, 100 ft e of North Clark st, n f, 50x54¾ ft, dated June 17; consideration, $3,400.

Lots 10 and 11, in Block 2, in Race & Pearson's Subdivision in w ½ of s e ¼ Sec 23, 39, 13, dated July 9; consideration, $2,000.

Sedgwick st, 25 ft s of Sigel, w f, 25x125 ft, dated July 28; consideration, $2,200.

Same as the above, dated July 28; consideration, $2,000.

Clinton st, s of and near Van Buren, w f, 22x150⅛ ft, with improvements, dated July 22; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 19, in Walker's part of Block 7, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 30, 39, 14, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 35 and 36, in Block 3, of Lee's Addition, dated July 31; consideration, $1,600.

West Madison st, bet Lincoln and Honore sts, n f, Lot 5 (also one lot in Oak Park), dated July 31; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 41, in Block 2, in Dobbins's ½ of e ½ w ½ of s w ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated March 8; consideration, $500.

Lot 64 of Claflin's Block 1, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated March 15; consideration, $1,050.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 11, of Clarke's e ½ s w ¼ Sec 13, 39, 12, dated June 21; consideration, $1,125.

Lot 16, in Givin's et al Subdivision of w 2 acres w ½ s w ¼ s w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated July 6; consideration, $700.

Lot 34 in Block 4 of e ½ n w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated July 5; consideration, $216.

Lot 14 in Block 19 of Sherman & Clark's w ½ of n w ¼ Sec 31, 40, 14, dated July 23; consideration, $240.

Lots 86 to 89 in Block 32 Sec 19, 39, 14, dated July 29; consideration, $6,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Walfram st, 223 ft e of Sheffield av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $700.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Drexel av, s w cor of Fifty-fourth st, e f, 92x130¼ ft, dated May 12; consideration, $6,875.

Lot 14, in Block 46, in University Subdivision, in Sec. 7, 38, 14, dated Aug. 23, 1872; consideration, $200.

Lots 24 and 25, in Block 2, of Jackson & Weage's n e ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated June 5; consideration, $1,500.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 31.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	4,905	3,119	4,873	4,403
Wheat, bu	52,015	15,800	69,379	17,345
Corn, bu	256,745	122,700	129,464	307,543
Oats, bu	40,210	1,800	56,716	11,357
Rye, bu	2,060	750		748
Barley, bu	745	2,600	883	2,400
Grass seed, lbs	6,220		7,110	22,388
Broom-corn, lbs	18,770	7,880	12,500	
Cured meats, lbs	3,720	6,274	354,616	394,520
Beef, brls				54
Pork, brls	75	693	112	20
Lard, lbs	23,220	1,570	326,948	73,000
Tallow, lbs	9,830	2,400	57,140	80,000
Butter, lbs	120,622	100,103	41,816	41,485
Live hogs, No.	12,031	13,388	8,505	8,426
Cattle, No	1,064	3,308	1,457	2,084
Sheep, No	790	569		
Hides, lbs	70,275	82,220	28,835	74,677
Highwines, brls	20	420	1	438
Wool, lbs	163,407	40,000	353,048	128,228
Potatoes, bu	585	403	678	18
Lumber, m feet	5,969	8,764	2,218	2,078
Shingles, m	1,810	2,150	1,777	1,688
Lath, m	645	562	242	361
Salt, brls	10,357	6,225	3,886	1,074

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 5,000 bu wheat; 461 bu corn; 637 bu oats; 1,241 bu rye; 760 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 126½ cars wheat; 5,300 bu do tailings, by canal; 461 cars corn; 6,000 bu No. 1 do, 21,900 bu high mixed do, 4,400 bu No. 2 do, and 12,400 bu rejected do, by canal; 24 cars oats, 5¼ cars rye. Total (617 cars), 293,000 bu.

THE WHEAT CORNER.

Wheat was active, excited, higher; in a word, cornered, and cornered successfully, which is a very unusual thing in corner history. It is seldom that history repeats itself in that direction. A further advance of 8c per bu was attained first thing in the morning, on the July deal, and the market ran along at that elevation ($1.40) till about 1 o'clock, the syndicate making settlements at that price willingly, with all who chose to settle, at the same time avowing their intention to rush up the market on those who would not "come in out of the cold," which they did soon afterwards. Then ensued a scene which was decidedly lively, and reminded some people of pandemonium, though there was little of the infernal regions about it, except to those who caught heat—thy symptoms of bankruptcy through staying too long on the short side. The crowd was good-natured enough even in its severest denunciations of the men who had run up the market on them; and, though the hubbub was immense, there was not even much swearing, albeit some of the language used was exceedingly emphatic.

Of course the market for this month was swayed entirely by local considerations. It mattered not how Liverpool, or New York, or Milwaukee might stand. It was simply a question of filling shorts by purchasing wheat which had been contracted to be delivered by or before 3 o'clock to-day. The syndicate had closed the market last evening at $1.32, and they wanted to put it still higher to-day, and to keep it up till the last short was filled, for the benefit of those who might want to take advantage of the rule permitting posterior settlements at the *average* price of the day. The market opened with $1.36 bid and none offered, and quickly rose to $1.40⅛, fell to $1.32 for a moment, and settled back to $1.40, where it was sustained till all the cash offerings had been disposed of. The syndicate already held all the No. 2 spring in store here, but they had to take care of some 50,000 bu that was bulletined this morning, about 40,000 bu that was inspected in this morning, which the holders succeeded in rushing in, and a large proportion of the No. 1 spring, hard and soft, with the No. 2 hard spring now in store. This because the rules of the Board of Trade provide that grain of a higher grade than that named in the contract may be delivered, provided that the admixture of the higher grade with the lower will not depreciate the selling value of the latter. After they had secured all the cash offerings, the ring bid up the price to $1.50, and the market on 'Change closed at $1.41. Several ostensible trades were made at $1.26@1.30 near the close of 'Change; but it is exceedingly probable that these were only "washes," intended to break the market, but failed to effect it. This may possibly lead to some complication in the settlement on average price, if any should be insisted on; and it will be especially likely to lead to trouble if the price of wheat, seller August, be kept up till 1 o'clock to-morrow so as to cover the point of buying in at the market price of that day against sales made by delinquents.

A good deal of comment was passed on the statement that one gentleman, noted for the lucidity of his views in regard to the qualities with which the true journalist should be endowed, had applied for an injunction to restrain the syndicate from meddling with the money he had put up as margins on the July deal. Pending the result of a possible judicial opinion, we forbear remark as to the estimation in which such an act would be held by a great majority of the Board of Trade.

Of course, there was no shipping demand to snap out the wheat for which they have no further speculative use. Any offerings of No. 1 spring could, of course, be disposed of at No. 2 prices, if offered in 5,000 bu lots, or mixed in with No. 2 to form a round lot. But the lower grades were not wanted, even at reduced prices, as operators were too busy in settling up the larger deal to think of the lesser. No. 3 sold at $1.04@1.04½, and rejected at 88c.

Seller August was moderately active in the early part of the day, principally in settlement between operators who wanted to save the trouble and the use of cash involved in making and receiving paper in the morning. The option opened at $1.14½, advanced to $1.14⅝, receded to $1.14⅜, and rose to $1.15½ about 12:30 o'clock, after which little was done, the attention of operators being thenceforward totally occupied by the July deal. August closed easier at $1.14½. There was almost nothing doing in the more deferred options. Seller September was slow at $1.07½@1.07¾, and seller the year at $1.05.

Seller August averaged only about ½c per bu higher than yesterday. It was strengthened somewhat by sympathy with cash wheat, but adversely influenced by dullness reported from New York and the expectation of more liberal receipts here. There were not wanting those who looked on the August deal with suspicion of another corner. They argued that the market is largely oversold, probably to the same parties who "squeezed the boys" so unmercifully to-day, some placing the amount of the shortage as high as 10,000,000 bu. Of course, if there be any such a short interest as that, or even of half that magnitude, controlled by an organization of longs, it would be easy to put on the screws so terribly as to cripple not a few of those who have sold so much which they do not own, and cannot own unless they buy it from the syndicate. There may, however, be some mistake about this. It takes a good many people to sell 10,000,000 bu of wheat, in 5,000 bu lots, more than they buy; for it must be remembered that there are not a few who buy with one hand and sell with the other.

For once in the history of a corner, the smut-mills have not been at work, manufacturing large quantities of No. 2 out of the lower grades. The corner was manipulated so quietly that even the wide-awake proprietors of those establishments were not aware of the fact till it was too late to profit by it to any considerable extent.

It is somewhat singular that the short interest did not contrive to break up the ring before they were thrown into the gutter. They could easily have done it. If they had pooled together a fund of $200,000, and called margins, they would have made it necessary for the ring to put up not far from 1,000,000, under the rule that the shipping value must be respected as the basis for margin postings. The shipping value of No. 2 spring wheat to-day is about $1.20, which put the margin question so far within the power of the shorts that the longs would probably have been unable to respond, especially as they were unprepared for any such contingency.

RESULTS OF THE CORNER.

The corner was engineered by William Young & Co., of this city, who will be remembered as having conducted a gigantic operation in pork last year, which they have not yet entirely closed out, and which will probably net a considerable loss to the principals. The wheat corner was understood to have been conducted for a party of about six Milwaukee operators, one of whom, Mr. Collins, was on the floor to-day. Those gentlemen held all the options bought by their agents, Messrs. Young & Co., except about 60,000 bu; but there was a large quantity of wheat sold in driblets to outside parties, which was not delivered.

The combination bought 400,000 bu of cash wheat, at an average of about $1.22, and 800,000 bu options, at an average of $1.19. They sold the cash wheat at $1.18 to Mr. Chisholm, for shipment, which was the only connection that gentleman had with the deal. They settled 100,000 bu of the optinos at an average of $1.30; and 620,000 bu at $1.40, leaving about 80,000 bu unprovided for up to the close of the office last evening. And it is probable that the whole of that remainder will be settled up to-day, as it is owed by responsible parties, who are understood to hold off under the impression that the corner was run in the interest of John B. Lyon, with whom they have unsettled accounts on his unsuccessful corner of last August. When they ascertain that the one will not offset the other, they will probably pay their differences without any further question. If this be the case, then it is easy to figure out that after paying all expenses, the syndicate will clear about $130,000 on the operation in Chicago.

This, however, will be far from the whole of the profit on the movement, of which that in this city is only a part. It is understood that Milwaukee has been squeezed, though to a less extent, by the same parties.

The most singular thing about the performance is the absence of what are known in commercial parlance as "lame ducks." No one has failed, thus far; and the reason for this is the fact that most of the shorts were distributed in small amounts among a great many parties. But for this the corner could scarcely have been so successful. Each one kept from the knowledge of the rest that he was on the short side, and each seemed intent on making all the rest fill in, so that he could have a chance to buy in his own little lot after the corner had died out, for lack of the meat on which it fed. They all overreached each other, and themselves, in this regard. Up to this morning they had only filled in some 275,000 bu, and of that 175,000 bu was resold by the combination for the purpose of keeping down the furore till they wanted it to rise. Hence the total quantity of shorts bought was 975,000 bu (they set out for a round million) and the resales left them 800,000 bu clear, to settle, as intimated above.

At the latest moment, we understand that it is not the intention of the gentleman referred to above to apply for an injunction on the margins deposited to secure the fulfillment of his contracts with Young & Co.

A great deal of bosh was talked to-day, and some written, about the iniquity perpetrated upon the short interest. The truth is that it was little better or worse than a gambling transaction, in which both sides had equal rights, so long as they held to the rules of the game. It is all nonsense to claim protection for one side at the expense of the other, when there is not a pin to choose between them from a moral standpoint. It is hard for the losers, and for the families of some of them, to bear these losses; but it was a consequence of their own voluntary acts, in selling property which they did not own; and it is due to most of them to say that they swallowed the bitter pill as gracefully as possible, philosophizing that "what is done on purpose cannot be helped." If this experience shall make the late shorts, and others, more cautious in their speculative transactions, the corner will have at least done some good.

Cash sales of wheat were reported of 5,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.46; 10,000 bu do at $1.45; 800 bu do at $1.41; 174,600 bu do at $1.40; 30,000 bu do at $1.39; 400 bu do at $1.37; 4,800 bu do at $1.35; 5,000 bu do at $1.34; 5,000 bu do at $1.32; 5,000 bu do at $1.30; 10,000 bu do at $1.29; 10,000 bu do at $1.25; 10,000 bu do at $1.24; 10,000 bu do at $1.23½; 10,000 bu do at $1.22; 5,000 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.04½; 3,200 bu do at $1.04; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 88c. Total, 301,600 bu.

THE OTHER MARKETS.

The other grain markets were more active, notwithstanding the intense excitement in wheat, the chief thing done, outside of corn, being in making arrangements to meet responsibilities maturing to-morrow (Aug. 1). The weather was bad, and that tended to stiffen prices. The receipts were fair; and exceeded by the shipments, except in corn. Provisions were quiet.

Dry goods were moving slowly at unchanged prices. The grocery market was without change in its general features. Business was quite as active as could reasonably be expected, and jobbers show little disposition to complain of the situation. Prices as a rule were firm, sugar being the only notable exception, A's, B's, and C's being quoted "off" an ⅛c. There was a fair inquiry for choice at full former rates, the prevalent feeling being one of considerable firmness. Butter was without change in value. Common to fair grades remain weak, while choice is scarce and firm. In the bagging market there was a liberal amount of trading, and stocks were held with confidence. No change worthy of mention occurred in the hay, hide, and leather market, trade ruling quiet at yesterday's quotations. Oils were steady, except linseed, which has rather a downward tendency. Paints, colors, pig-iron, tobacco, and wood were without decided change.

Lumber met with a moderate inquiry at about former prices. At the docks several cargoes were offering, but, owing to the unpleasant weather, the attendance of buyers was light, and sales were rather slow. Quotations were unchanged. The demand for building materials was fair, and prices were without particular change. Metals, iron, nails, and naval stores met with a moderate demand at the rates previously quoted. Wool continues fairly active and steady. The receipts are light. The broom-corn trade is fair and the market firm. Hops were in moderate request and firm. Seeds were quiet, excepting timothy, which sold at $3.30@3.75 for common to prime new, and at $3.15 seller August. The demand for green fruits was moderate, and prices were rather easy, though not quotably lower, except for pears, grapes, peaches, and common apples. The market was liberally supplied with poultry, especially spring chickens, and they were lower. Eggs were in good request and firm at 12½@13½c for choice packages.

Highwines were quiet and firm, at the recent advance, sales being reported of 50 brls at 93c per gallon, with a rumor of another sale of 100 brls at the same price. New York was quoted stronger, at 96½@98c; but few operators here seem inclined to pay 98c, and some of them think that that price can be scarcely sustained with the largely increased production now going forward. Nevertheless, it is stated on good authority that orders have been sent here for 1,000 brls per month, for six months, if they can be filled at certain prices not made public; and the demand from abroad is so good that large quantities could be sold on sixty days delivery, at a shade below current quotations. Highwines are looking up.

Lake freights were active and firm at about ¼c advance; mostly at 5½c for corn, and 6c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo. Through rates to New England points were unchanged. A total of 14 charters was reported, which will carry out 61,000 bu wheat, and 240,000 bu corn.

Provisions were quiet and firm. Mess pork was quoted a shade higher, though there was no demand for delivery to-morrow, and live hogs were dull. Lard was quiet and firmer, recovering from the depression of yesterday. Meats were quiet and quoted firm, there being very little winter stuff on sale. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $15.50@15.62½; do seller August, $15.45@15.55; do seller September, $15.12½@15.25; do seller December, $13.25@13.50; lard, cash or seller August, $7.90@7.95; do seller September, $7.90@8.00; summer do, 7½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats steady at 7½@7⅝c for shoulders; 9c for short ribs; and 9c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7¾@8c; English meats, 9⅜c for short ribs; 9⅝c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8½c for shoulders; 10c for clear ribs; 10½c for short clear; and 13½@15½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 5@6½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $15.62½; 500 brls do seller August at $15.45; 100 tcs lard at 7½c; 400 tcs summer do at 7½c; 20,000 lbs summer-cured short ribs at 8½c.

Flour was rather more active, with sales chiefly made to the local trade, at unchanged prices. One or two shippers looked around early in the session, but soon withdrew to "assist" the "boys" who were playing a lone hand in wheat, and getting the worst of it. Bran was nominally unchanged. Sales were reported of 75 brls spring extras at $6.30; 100 brls do at $6.25; 900 brls do on private terms; 50 brls unsound do at $4.00; 100 brls superfine at $4.50; 50 brls unsound do at $2.50; 100 brls rye at $4.25; 200 brls do at $4.12½. Total, 1,575 brls. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75	@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75	@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.62½
Spring superfines	2.50	@ 4.50
Rye flour	3.75	@ 4.25
Bran	10.00	@10.50

Corn was active, and ⅛@⅜c higher, notwithstanding the excitement in wheat, which drew off a good many who usually operate in corn. The New York market was quoted dull and easier, and our receipts were again large; but the shippers were hard at work finding freight-room for the corn they already held, and buying more, while there was a good deal of work to be done in the speculative way in the settlement of option deals for August. Hence the course of the market was chiefly governed by local considerations; one leading fact being that many parties who had contracted to deliver corn from the country in August were engaged in throwing over the delivery into September, buying for the first month, and selling for the second. This made the market active, and also firm, because it threatened to diminish the volume of our receipts the coming month. Towards the close the wheat excitement drew off buyers, and a portion of the advance was lost. Seller August opened at 36⅝c; advanced to 36½c; receded to 36⅛c, and rose to 36⅞c, closing at 36⅜c. Seller September sold at 38¼@38⅝c, closing at 38⅜c. Seller the month or regular No. 2 sold at 36⅜@36½c; and new receipts of do at 36⅝@37c, both closing with firm holders at the outside. High mixed closed at 37¼@37⅜c; and rejected firm at 34c. Cash sales were reported of 31,800 bu high mixed at 38c; 16,000 bu do at 37⅜c; 2,800 bu do at 37½c; 28,000 bu No. 2 fresh at 37c; 19,200 bu do at 36⅞c; 13,000 bu do at 36⅝c; 80,000 bu regular at 36½c; 15,000 bu do at 36⅜c; 18,400 bu rejected at 34c; 1,600 bu do at 33⅞c; 800 bu no grade at 28c; 1,600 bu do at 27c; 400 bu do at 25c; 400 bu do at 24c; 6,000 bu No. 1 at 39½c; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 37⅝c; 30,000 bu do at 37½c; 6,000 bu rejected at 35c. Total, 277,000 bu.

Oats were active, and averaged ½c per bu higher than yesterday, though weak during the greater part of the session. A good many cash oats were wanted to fill July options, but buyers held off till the owners of the property conceded somewhat in the matter of prices, while options were strong. Seller the month, or cash, opened at 27½c, and declined to 26⅝c at the close. Seller August sold at 26¼@26½c, closing at 26⅝c. Seller September was quiet, with 26c bid, and 26½c asked. Seller the year sold at 26c. Cash sales were reported of 38,600 bu No. 2 at 27½c; 147,400 bu do at 27c; 15,000 bu do at 26⅝c; 2,400 bu rejected at 25c; 1,800 bu do at 24⅝c. Total, 205,200 bu.

Rye was very quiet but firm, with yesterday's price—57c—freely bid, and 58c asked on No. 2. Seller August was firmer, with 55½c bid, and it is probable that 56c would have been paid if there had been any offerings at that figure. Rejected was nominal at 51@52c. Cash sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2 at 58c; and 800 bu do at 57c.

Barley was in rather better demand in a speculative way at about the same prices as yesterday. New No. 2, seller September, sold to the extent of about 18,000 bu at 80@81c, closing with firm holders at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (to arrive) at 81½c; 400 bu do, by sample, at 85c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 1,600 bu. Cash No. 2 was quoted at 70@75c for old, and 80@81½c for new. No. 3 was nominal at 65@70c, and rejected at 40@45c.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

LONDON, July 31.—Cargoes of wheat off coast improving; cargoes on passage firmer; good cargoes spring off coast, 54s 6d; fair average spring, 53s 7d. Good cargoes American corn off coast, 29s 3d; American corn, 27s. Number of cargoes of wheat on passage slightly less since last week. Number of cargoes of corn on passage moderately increased since last week. LIVERPOOL—Wheat unchanged. Corn strong.

LATEST.

Wheat and corn were moderately active in the afternoon, and closed lower than on 'Change. For cash No. 2 wheat $1.41 was bid by the "corner" up to 3 o'clock. The August option declined ⅝c, selling at $1.13⅞@1.14⅛ seller August, closing at $1.13⅞. Corn was ⅛c lower. No. 2 sold at 36⅛@36⅜c seller August, and 38@38⅛c seller September, both options closing at the inside. Other grain and provisions were unchanged. The propeller Columbia was chartered for wheat from Milwaukee to Montreal on private terms.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 31.

ALCOHOL—Was in active request, and firm, at $1.86@1.91 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The movement is still on a liberal scale. The common grades, in the absence of choice, are in fair request. The market is all the time working firmer, but no immediate advance is looked for, as common corn is still quite plenty. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock, braid, 6½@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red tip, 3½@4c; do pale and red, 3@4c.

BEANS—Were quiet and unchanged. The offerings are not large, but fully equal to present requirements. We repeat: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was no special change either as regards activity or price. The demand is fair. We again quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℘ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℘ brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.15 ℘ brl; white sand, ℘ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℘ bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $8.00@9.50; Milwaukee pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common (selected) $15.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—There was appearance of activity in the demand for any grade except choice yellow, which is picked up as fast as received at the fullest quoted prices. In the grade below choice a steady augmentation of stocks is going on, and prices, as a consequence, are weak and variable. Shippers are doing but little at present, the margin between here and the East not being sufficient to attract their attention. We quote: Strictly choice yellow, 19@21c; medium to good, 16@17c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—Grain bags are reported in active demand, and the market presents a firm tone. There is also an increased inquiry for burlaps and gunnies, and the quotations are more generally adhered to than for some time past. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 33½c; American, 31c; Amoskeag, 31c; Otter Creek, 32½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

COOPERAGE—There was no change in this department. Packers are buying now and then. Stock is firm. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

CHEESE—A fair amount of sales was accomplished at about former rates, and at the moment the market seems steady and firm. The market is liberally supplied with cheese, but the season has been a very favorable one for handling it, and stocks are in excellent shape. We quote: New York factory, 11@12c; Ohio factory, 9½@11c; Western factory, 9½@11c.

COAL—The condition of the coal market was without noticeable change. Activity still characterizes the demand for anthracite, and there are no sellers at any concession from the quotations. Soft descriptions remain quiet and easy, but without quotable change. Following are the ruling prices: Lehigh, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $9.50; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—Were in fair request, and choice lots were firm at 12½@13½c. Sales include 150 cases at 13½c; 60 cases and 1,000 doz at 13c; 500 doz at 12½c.

FEATHERS—Were in continued good demand, and steady at 73c. Other grades were unchanged. We repeat: Prime live geese feathers at 73c; jobbing price, 80@83c; mixed feathers, 25@70c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—Whitefish continue in light supply, and the recent advance is easily sustained, as, unless the receipts increase, a further upward movement of prices is looked for. There is no improvement in the supply of mackerel, and prices remain nominal. We quote the market firm as follows: No. 1 whitefish ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, 5.75@$6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—While the excitement that recently characterized the market for certain lines of domestic and foreign dried fruits has to a great extent subsided, the feeling is still very strong all around, and in apples, peaches, and blackberries we have to note a further advance of a ½c. Stocks are now mainly in a few hands, and the extreme prices now prevalent will in all probability be sustained. Nuts are firm, and some descriptions are tending higher. We revise our list as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 19@20c; raisins, $2.35@2.50; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 8@9c; Western do, 6½@7½c; Southern do, 5½@6½c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 9@9½c; do, mixed, 6½@7½c; blackberries, 10½@11½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 21@22c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22@24c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@10c; pecans, 12@13c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7½@8c.

GROCERIES—The easier feeling lately developed in refined sugars is still a feature of the market, and the quotations of As Bs and Cs were to-day lowered an ⅛c. Other grades, though as yet unchanged, seem to be tending in the same direction. Coffees remain strong at former prices. Rice, also, is very firm. Syrups, candles, soaps, spices, &c., are steady and unchanged. A liberal amount of trading was done at the prices given below:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@34c; O. G. Java, 28½@28¾c; Java, No. 2, 26½@26¾c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24½@24¾c; prime Rio, 24@24½c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 22½@23c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24½@24¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@25c; do, prime, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 23½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11⅞c; granulated, 11¾@12c; A, standard, 11½@11¾c; do, No. 2, 11½@11⅝c; B, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11@11¼c; C No. 2, 10¾@10⅞c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10½@10⅝c; prime do, 10@10¼c; fair do, 9¾@9⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9¾@10c; do, fair, 9@9½c; common, 8@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair supply and moderate demand. Pears, peaches, and grapes were a trifle lower. Berries and common apples were rather slow. We quote: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box; do, repacked, $17.00. Oranges, $13.00@14.00 per box. California pears, $6.00 per case. New apples, 40@65c per box, or $1.50@2.75 for common to fair; good to choice do, $3.50@4.50 per brl. Raspberries, $3.25@3.75 per case; red do, $3.50@4.00. Gooseberries, 10@12½c; $2.00 per bu. Blackberries—Lawtons, 20@30c; do Willson, 30c; Whortleberries, $3.00@4.00 per bu; do per box, $1.50@2.50. Currants, $3.00@3.50 per bu. Pears $1.00@1.50 per box. Peaches, $1.50@2.25 per box; do per case, $5.50@6.00. Grapes—Illinois, Concords, $4.25@4.50 per case (36 lbs); Mississippi do, $4.00 per case (24 lbs). Cherries, $4.00 per bu. Siberian crabapples, 75c per box.

HOPS—There was no change. The demand is light and restricted to small lots for immediate consumption. Western are quotable at 25@45c, according to quality.

HAY—Nothing new worthy of mention was developed in the hay market. The little prime stock offered from day to day is readily salable at full quotations, but the poorer grades are a drug at any price. The following wholesale prices are based upon the system of inspection recently adopted by the Board of Trade, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, prime, $15.50@16.00; do No. 1, $14.50@15.50; do No. 2, $13.00@14.00; do mixed, $12.00@14.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@11.00; do midland, $9.00@10.00; do slough, $7.00@8.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was some inquiry, both on local and Eastern account, but from neither source was the demand at all active, and values underwent no appreciable change, ranging substantially as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11c; do heavy, 10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand is for small quantities for immediate use. Prices are unchanged as follows:

Iron	3 8-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¼ @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	℘ lb
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c	℘ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℘ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	℘ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℘ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	℘ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ½-in	8½ @ 9	℘ lb

LEATHER—We quote the market quiet and firm at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℘ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℘ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℘ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℘ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ℘ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Business was only fair, but the general tone of the market, especially for tin, is firmness. Following are the prices current:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 22c; do No. 1 stained, 21c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAVAL STORES—Trade is rather slack, but there was no perceptible change in values. We quote: Manilla rope, ℘ lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, ℘ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ℘ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℘ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℘ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℘ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ℘ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℘ brl, $5.50@6.00.

NAILS—Were in tolerably fair request at the rates given below: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½ rates; 8d do, $4.87½; 6d do, $5.12½; 4d do, $5.50; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.87½; clinch, $7.00.

OILS—Remain quiet and comparatively steady at the annexed range of prices: Carbon, 17½@18c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 93@95c; do boiled, 98c@$1.00; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PIG IRON—No change was noted in this market, the demand continuing light, and prices remaining easy as follows: Scotch (according to brand), $55.00@58.00; Massillon, $55.00; Tuscarawas, $55.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $56.00; do No. 2, $54.00; Missouri charcoal, $55.00; Chicago stone coal, $53.00.

POULTRY—The receipts were liberal, and under a moderate inquiry prices were weak and unsettled for spring chickens. Old chickens were steady at $4.50@4.75. Turkeys sold at 13c. Sales comprise: 6 coops old chickens at $4.75; 11 coops do at $4.50; 18 coops spring at $3.00; 22 coops do at $2.50@2.75; 20 coops at $2.00@2.25; 30 coops at $1.50@1.85.

POTATOES—Choice fresh offerings were in better request at $2.25@2.50 per brl, while common stock was slow at $1.00@2.00 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was in request, and new samples sold at $3.30@3.75 for common to prime, and at $3.15@3.20 seller August, closing at the inside. Clover was quiet at $5.50@5.75; millet at 40@50c; Hungarian, 55@65c. Sales include 5 bags timothy at $4.25; 5 bags do at $3.90; 32 bags prime new at $3.75; 8 bags at $3.60; 16 bags dirty at $3.30; 50 bags prime, seller August, at $3.15; 180 bags yesterday p. m. at $3.20 do.

SALT—This market continues fairly active and firm. We repeat: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.52; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $1.75, afloat to arrive, and $1.80@2.00 from store.

TEAS—Were in fair demand at about former prices, though the tendency was rather downward. We repeat our list as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote the market firm at the following prices:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—The wood trade was fairly active, and the quoted prices were firmly maintained. We repeat our list: Beech, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00@10.50; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—Continues in fair request and steady. The receipts are moderate.

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@43c
Common dingy	38@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@40c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 31.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,616	11,672	418
Tuesday	3,998	5,388	1,249
Wednesday	2,064	12,031	790
Thursday	2,300	11,200	884
Total	12,978	40,286	3,341
Same time last week	12,683	49,062	3,346
Week before last	12,241	32,193	2,412

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,492	6,654	173
Tuesday	3,005	7,686	....
Wednesday	1,405	8,595	....
Total	5,902	22,935	173

CATTLE—It was the dullest and most unsatisfactory market-day that drovers have experienced for many weeks. The fresh receipts comparatively were light, reaching only 2,300 head, but enough cattle were left over from yesterday to swell the supply to fully 5,000, and as this number was mainly composed of cows, and half-fattened stock for which there was only a limited demand at any price, not much was accomplished toward clearing the pens. Those shippers who usually take the bulk of the fat cattle were to-day virtually out of the market, while the smaller operators curtailed their purchases to a car-load or two apiece, and holders found it impossible to realize except by allowing buyers to "fix the price." The extreme range of sales was $2.00@5.75. Very few droves, however, sold above $5.30, while the larger portion changed hands at prices ranging downward from $5.00, with $4.75 about an average. Only one or two sales of stock cattle were reported, and the market for that class of stock remains nominal at $3.00@4.25. Cows sold all the way from $2.00@2.50 for inferior, to $4.00 for choice. Through Texans were salable at $2.00@2.75, and Northern wintered at $3.25@4.50, as to quality. Calves were in light request at $2.75@5.25. The market closed dull and heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.40@5.65
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.60@4.90
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
32 choice steers	1,303	$5.70
36 good steers	1,164	5.40
13 choice steers	1,295	5.50
17 cows	920	2.60
18 butchers' stock	987	3.80
10 cows	1,063	4.10
16 choice steers	1,339	5.55
17 choice steers	1,106	5.75
48 choice steers	1,307	5.75
12 Texas cattle	769	3.25
39 calves	184	4.25
16 cows	1,071	3.75
38 Texas cattle	1,040	3.75
20 Texas cattle	903	3.25
20 Texas cattle	923	3.50
16 Texas cattle	1,088	3.50
22 Texas cattle	808	3.30
24 oxen and steers	1,408	5.12½
48 good steers	1,238	5.25
16 good steers	1,231	5.35
30 good steers	1,200	5.05
32 good steers	1,183	5.15
19 good steers	1,154	5.15
34 good steers	1,092	5.12½
68 good steers	1,226	5.30
21 good steers	1,079	5.15
15 good steers	1,306	5.37½
16 medium steers	1,100	4.75
19 medium steers	1,170	5.15
30 medium steers	1,190	5.15
34 medium steers	1,195	5.12½
68 choice steers	1,200	5.50
67 good steers	1,229	5.30
10 Texas cattle	811	3.00
23 Texas cattle	700	2.75
61 Texas cattle	816	3.00
23 Texas cattle	670	2.25

HOGS—Under the influence of continued large receipts, the market broke down to-day, light grades declining 10c, while heavy suffered a reduction of fully 15c, the former selling slowly at $4.55@4.90, while the latter were neglected at $4.30@4.50. Despite the efforts of sellers to close out, they succeeded in disposing of but little more than half the supply, and, with anything like as heavy receipts to-morrow, a further depreciation in values can scarcely be avoided. Among the day's sales were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
234	197	$4.85	70	221	$4.60	56	189	$4.75
117	186	4.90	208	188	4.95	62	201	4.90
62	290	4.30	73	270	4.35	96	195	4.80
65	190	4.85	49	206	4.75	55	238	4.50
36	200	4.85	100	253	4.60	92	172	4.90
114	240	4.90	65	213	4.80	64	273	4.50
84	212	4.85	44	218	4.80	53	264	4.40
38	181	4.75	64	176	4.85	30	203	4.85
23	167	4.85	57	238	4.55	66	213	4.70
50	279	4.35	304	280	4.35	57	246	4.69
159	200	4.90	58	288	4.35	109	228	4.60
111	189	4.85	56	244	4.50	81	173	4.80
48	303	4.55	54	284	4.50	44	217	4.90
65	190	4.85	170	265	4.35	51	207	4.90

SHEEP—The supply was again small, and barely sufficient to satisfy local wants, and consequently holders were enabled to realize promptly at former quotations, or at $3.00@4.00 for common to medium, and at $4.25@5.00 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 31.

Several cargoes of lumber arrived at the docks this morning, but owing to the disagreeable weather the attendance of buyers was light, and the market was not particularly active. Probably seven or eight cargoes were disposed of during the day. Prices are but little better than nominal for most descriptions, as follows: Good to choice boards and strips, $13.50@17.00; common to fair do, $9.00@12.50; joists and scantling, $9.50@10.00; lath, $1.75; shingles, $3.00@3.25.

Cargo schrs Cuba and Kate Lyons, 364 m ft strips and boards, at $13.75. Cargo schr Joe Vilas, Muskegon, to arrive, 360 m lath, at $1.87½. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $3.00; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Masonville, $2.75; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand was moderate on both local and interior account. Prices were without alteration, being steady for all grades. We again quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.80	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut—Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00.

Ash—Clear, $38.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $35.00@40.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@30.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	‡ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 5:40 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:50 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	‡ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	‡ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	* 5:30 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:35 p. m.	1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Passenger	8:30 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
Freight Accommodation	10:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW.

Room 21 Tribune Building.

...8,00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; ...; flooring, $30.00@40.00, ...@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00 ... $38.00@50.00; common, $20.00@ ...@18.00. ...22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00. ...ar, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@ ... $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@ ...@18.00. ...ear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00 ...@15.00. ...Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; ...45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00, ...dar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; ... rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

...ROAD TIME TABLE.

...D DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

...ner Arrangement.

...Reference Marks.—† Saturday ex... ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Ar... ...a. m. § Daily.

...RAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS ... foot of Twenty-second-st. ...Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph ... corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...air line)........	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
....	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
...dation........	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
....	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:20 a. m.
....	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
...PENTWATER.		
....	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
....	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

...O & ALTON RAILROAD.

...City and Denver Short Line, via Louisi... ...hicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis ...ion Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. ...ices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...s via Jackson... ...uisiana, Mo... Express, via ..., and Louisi...	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
....	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
...via Main Line ...ress, via Main	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
....	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
...via Jackson...	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
....	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
...press...	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
...Bur'n Ex...	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
...d Washington	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
....	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
...commodation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

...WAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. ... Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office ... opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...l & Minneap...	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
...rie du Chien	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
...l & Minneap...	†9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

...RLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. ...ke-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., ...teenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark...

	Leave.	Arrive.
...Passenger..	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
...City Exp...	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
....	* 9:45 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
....	*10:00 a. m.	* 2:25 p. m.
....	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
...Passenger...	4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
...mmodation...	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
....	5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
...Sunday)...	6:15 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
...y Exp...	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
....	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
...mmodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:50 p. m.

...S CENTRAL RAILROAD. ...and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket ...h-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
....	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
....	* 8:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.
....	* 8:15 p. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
....	* 8:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.
....	* 8:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.
....	* 9:00 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
...y Ex...	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
...y Ex...	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
....	* 5:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
....	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
...Woods..	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
...Woods..	* 7:00 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
...Woods..	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
...Woods..	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
...Woods..	* 3:00 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
...Woods..	* 4:30 p. m.	* 4:40 p. m.
...oods..	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
...oods..	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
...oods..	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

...ORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. ...dolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal... ...corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...Clinton...	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
....	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
...a Clinton...	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
...xpress...	* 9:15 a. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
...xpress...	* 9:15 a. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
....	* 9:15 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
....	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
....	* 5:00 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.
...(daily)..	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
....	9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
....	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
....	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
....	† 9:20 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.

...KANSAS & NEW MEXICO. ...Freight Office, 71 Clark-st. ...s. Great New Route. A., T. & St. ... W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

...SLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. ...uren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, ...nd Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...tchison Ex	10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
....	5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
....	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
...n Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

...HIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD. ... foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, ...t and Randolph-sts., and southwest ...ison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...ain Line...	* 2:30 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
...Main Line ...press, via	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
....	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
...ir Line...	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
...n Line...	*†9:00 p. m.	*†6:30 a. m.
....	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
...odation...	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

...WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
....	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
....	§5:10 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
....	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
....	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
....	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

...IS & CINCINNATI THROUGH ...ANKAKEE ROUTE. ...Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. ... sleeping-car berths apply at our ...dolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 ...on; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Wash... ...ntral Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
....	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
....	* 2:35 p. m.	* 1:50 a. m.
....	* 5:55 p. m.	* 4:45 a. m.
....	*10:20 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

...b at 7:57 a. m., 8:35 a. m., and ...ing Saturday night train to In... ...South End passengers can get ...train at Twenty-second-st.

...ACIFIC RAILROAD. ...LGIN, 36 MILES.) ...orth Branch-sts. General office ...ner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
....	5:30 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
....	10:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.

...RENT.

...ICES.

...Desirable Offices ...rent in the Trib... ...uites. ...hout Vaults. ...Floors through... ...hing during all ...are not equaled ... all classes of ...ng a central lo... ...V. C. DOW, ...ibune Building.

ALMOST A MURDER.

Desperate Encounter Between a Policeman and a Thief—Several Shots Exchanged—The Ruffian Captured.

A desperate encounter occurred yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, between Officer Bell and a desperado named Thomas Sullivan, alias T. C. Simpson, on State street, near Twenty-second. The officer thought the fellow a suspicious character, and secreted himself to watch his actions. He observed him pass in a side entrance to the rear of No. 955 State street. The officer following, found him standing in the rear doorway of the premises, the door of which was half-way open. Bell quietly asked him what he was doing there. He was answered in very insulting and profane language. Bell commanded him to leave the place or he would arrest him. The fellow in an instant drew a large revolver, and, taking deliberate aim, fired at the officer, exclaiming, "I will kill you any way, you," etc. The ball missed its aim, the assassin darted off into an adjoining passage-way, and ran in the direction of Twentieth street, closely pursued by Bell. As he ran, the fugitive fired three random shots at the officer, without effect. Bell, during the chase, fired two shots, which were also harmless. After two blocks had been passed, the officer came up with the ruffian, who turned and was about to fire again when Bell felled him with his club. The blow unfortunately only stunned him for a moment, and, recovering, he made a savage attack upon the officer. A desperate struggle ensued, which for some time was a drawn-battle. At one time the officer was under his antagonist, who struck him on the head with the butt-end of his revolver, and then, holding the muzzle close to the officer's temple, pulled the trigger. It missed fire, saving one man from immediate death, and another from the gallows. Bell, by a superhuman effort, overthrew the villain, and laid the club upon his head vigorously. The arrival of Officer Leavey brought the desperate encounter to an end. The desperado was secured and taken to the Twenty-second Street Station.

Yesterday he was taken before Justice Banyon, and held for further examination, under bonds of $3,000. He stated that he recently arrived in the city from Peoria, and boarded at No. 461 South Clark street. His countenance is of the lowest type, indicating that he would not hesitate to commit murder at the slightest provocation.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Barney Donly was arrested by Detective Simmons yesterday, for committing an assault upon a Milwaukeean, and transmitted to that suburb.

The body of a colored boy, apparently 12 years old, was taken out of the lake at the foot of Fourteenth street yesterday afternoon. It was conveyed to the Morgue, and the Coroner notified.

The Library Directors intend to be in their new building by next New Year's Day, and a large number of workmen are clearing away the ruins of the old Post-Office building preparatory to its being fitted up as the Library building.

The Gault House has changed hands, passing from Mr. McKinney, who returns to Fort Wayne, into the possession of Lewis Fursby, proprietor of the City Hotel, Peoria. The office will be under the management of Henry Weaver and C. D. Frost.

After twenty years spent in trying to perfect a serviceable rotary engine, Judge Van Higgins thinks he has succeeded. The result of his experiments is visible in a full-sized engine which has been running the works at No. 65 Clinton street since the 18th of this month.

The South Park Commissioners decided yesterday that their Superintendent should be instructed to make a clay and gravel road on the east drive of the Grand Boulevard, from the railroad-crossing to Forty-sixth street. This will give speeders a chance to indulge in their favorite recreation without endangering the public safety.

The annual picnic of the Tabernacle Sunday-school has been postponed until the 6th inst. It will be held at River Park, on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, and, having been quite popular in the past, a large attendance and a pleasant time are anticipated. Tickets can be obtained at the church, corner of Morgan and Indiana streets.

The Hannibal Zouaves, a colored company, left for Detroit last evening. They were accompanied to the Michigan Central depot by a large crowd of friends, who cheered as the train left for its destination. They will help to celebrate the emancipation of slaves in the West Indies, which occurred on the 1st of August ever so long ago.

The alarm of fire from Box 87, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, resulted from supposed incendiarism at No. 519 South Clark street. Damage to building, $200. F. Kraus occupied it. His stock was damaged to the extent of $100; fully insured in the Humboldt, of New Jersey. The adjoining building, occupied as a restaurant, was damaged $350.

The alarm of fire from Box 58, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by fire being discovered under a stairway at No. 45 Cottage Grove avenue, owned by Mr. Grannis, of Evanston. Loss to building, $200; no insurance. The house was occupied by Mrs. Mary Clerkin, who loses $300; insured for $700 in the St. Nicholas, of New York.

The Board of Police, yesterday, awarded contracts for steam fire-engines as follows: Silsby & Sons, three second-class plain-finish engines at $4,200 each, delivered at Seneca Falls; Cole Bros., two second-class engines at $4,200 each—one of these has been in use in the Chicago Fire Department for eight weeks; Ahrens, of Cincinnati, one second-class engine, if he will furnish it for $4,200.

E. C. Grant, Geo. A. Cobb, and Charles C. Hilton announce that their new hotel, the St. James, on the corner of State and Van Buren streets, is ready for the reception of guests. The house contains 100 rooms. The office department is in charge of the two last-named proprietors. Mr. Cobb was connected with the old St. James, and "Charley" Hilton formerly with the Briggs, and more recently with the Sherman.

Two cyprians and a male "friend" visited the Bridewell yesterday morning, and paid the fine of a young girl who had led a life of shame but a short time before her arrest. The two desired to take her away with them, but Superintendent Felton declined to let them have her, intending to send her to her parents, who live in Ohio. The women and their associate called at the Mayor's office for "redress," but they did not get it.

Two Chicago sneak-thieves, named C. Hoyt and George Curtis, were recently arrested in Milwaukee and consigned to the County Jail there under bail of $500. While there, they made an attack on the Turnkey, Mathews. Curtis struck him in the mouth, knocking two teeth out. Mathews floored the ruffian by several well-directed blows, and then grappled with him. Meantime Hoyt tried to escape, but was met by a Deputy Sheriff and rearrested.

Thomas Fisher, steward of the tug Charles Parker, was yesterday seriously, if not fatally, injured while on board his boat. The tug was, at the time, going up stream with a vessel in tow, and Fisher was standing near the smoke-stack. By some means the head-gear of the vessel and the smoke-stack came in contact, and in the collision Fisher was flung overboard. When picked up he was insensible, and the doctor who examined him feared internal injuries.

The fourth annual "announcement" of the Woman's Hospital and Medical College of this city has just been issued. It is successful and prosperous, and the faculty, with a view of rendering the system of teaching equal to that of other medical schools, have obtained the services of a staff of lecturers sufficient to impart a thorough medical education in every department of the profession. Six women graduated this year, and there are thirty-two students now enrolled.

The reporters will hardly thank Mr. Washburne for removing Officer Clark from the position of station-keeper at Police Headquarters, a post which he has most acceptably filled for the past six years. Officer Clark is comparatively an old man, and, having given the best days of his life to the city as a police officer, deserves an easy position. If he must go out, and again face the blasts of winter, it will kill him; but he goes with the best wishes of the reporters, whom he has so kindly served.

The Building Committee of the Board of County Commissioners waited on the Board of Public Works yesterday afternoon, and made arrangements to hold a joint meeting next Saturday. It appears that the city has sent a bill for $...000 to the county for building an addition to the City Hall for court-rooms, and lighting and heating the same, and the amount seeming large to the County Commissioners, the Committee named were instructed to learn whether or not it is a just indebtedness.

The *photographic* picture, commemorating the burning of Chicago, arrived in this city from New York yesterday, and is now at the depot of the ...'s Express Company. Mr. Aitken who ...hibit the painting in his gallery, is not at ... and the gentleman whom he deputized to ... charge of it, Mr. H. A. Foster, is in Milwaukee. The latter was expected home last night, and it is probable that the picture will be placed in Aitken's gallery in a day or two. Tickets of admission can be procured at the Mayor's office.

The occupants of cell No. 17, at the County Jail, seem to possess a great deal of valuable knowledge, and to be withal a very mysterious brace of fellows. Yesterday they requested that the following should appear in THE TRIBUNE: If any one has lost a lot of oil bonds, they can find out all about them at cells 17, 12, or 9, in the County Jail. Also, if any one wishes to know of an Elliptic sewing-machine, and some other property, which was hired out to Mrs. Myers, of No. 28 Clinton street, they can get the desired information at the same cells.

A circular has been issued by the Mulligan Monument Association, calling attention to the chivalrous career and death of that dauntless warrior, and soliciting assistance on the part of the recipient by promoting the proposed picnic of Aug. 20, from which it is expected to raise funds for a monument to his memory. Now that the monument is fairly on foot, it would seem that the Association would have no difficulty in obtaining private subscriptions. It only needs some one to take the lead in this good work.

The first story of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital is completed, and twenty-seven patients are being taken care of. To construct the remaining floors $12,000 are required, and this sum the Relief and Aid Society are to be asked to denote. A petition is being circulated with this view, and the Mayor warmly approves of the project; hence it is believed the Society will appropriate the sum needed, and thereby enable 115 patients to be attended to, that being the number which can be accommodated when the hospital is finished. Many sick and wounded persons have received tender care at the hands of the Brothers under the instruction of the Surgeon, Dr. A. J. Baxter, and it is hoped there will soon be accommodation for many more.

At about 11 o'clock Wednesday morning a furtive darkey was discovered lurking under one of J. B. Mayo & Co.'s counters. Taking the alarm, the darkey shot into the street, closely followed by Mr. Mayo and several of the employes. After a long and tortuous chase, the thief doubling round corners and rushing through alleys with amazing celerity, he was brought up with a loving embrace by a young man named Ernest Shepherd, at the corner of State and Van Buren streets. Shepherd heard the cry, "Stop, thief!" and, seeing the flying negro, flung his right arm round his neck and held him until the rest of the party in pursuit arrived. The thief was found to have in his pocket $350 worth of watches and jewelry, and was immediately taken before Justice Banyon, by whom he was held in $700 bail to await his trial.

The Memphis *Appeal* fills a column in relating the exploits of "Mrs. J. A. J. Leighton, a pleasant widow from Chicago." According to the account, one W. H. Toler, a real estate agent, enabled her to open a fashionable boarding-house about a year ago, the "profits to be divided between them." With a house full of boarders at all times, business was brisk, but Mrs. L. became discontented, and last Monday she suddenly disappeared, taking with her silverware and other articles valued at $1,000. It was also ascertained that she was indebted to sundry furniture dealers, grocers, butchers, &c., to the amount of $4,000, and, her creditors having seized, on writs of attachment, what remained in the house, the boarders were disconsolate. The Chief of Police telegraphed in all directions, and in the evening received an answer stating that Mrs. Leighton has been arrested at Decatur, Ill., being on her way to Detroit. The woman is described as about 33 years of age, prepossessing, with the "rose of youth still blooming in coquettish grace upon her cheeks." She was "burned out in Chicago," and the "lovely creature" succeeded in creating a sensation in Memphis by her sudden departure.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad are giving up hopes that the organization of Sheriffs and officers can effect the capture of the bandits, and are going to put the affair in the hands of detectives. They are still confident of the capture of the villains.

According to the Cleveland *Herald*, the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad, now being constructed, will be complete to Defiance by November next, and to this city in another year. The road will be 256 miles in length and will be a short cut from Chicago to Washington.

A new time table is to take effect on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad on Sunday next. The 2:30 a. m. accommodation has been taken off, and the train that has heretofore left at 9 p. m. will leave at 10:20 p. m. These are the only changes.

On Monday next regular trains will commence running upon the Youngstown Division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad between Andover and Youngstown. Mr. J. C. Williams has been appointed Superintendent of this division in addition to his duties as Chief Engineer of the Mahoning Coal Railroad Company, with headquarters at Youngstown, O.

A new train has been put on the Chicago & Alton Road by which a through trip to Paducah, Ky., can be made, calling at such important places as Burr Oaks, Gibson, Mansfield, Monticello, Laughton, Sullivan, and Windsor. The car runs from Chicago to Pontiac and thence to points above mentioned.

Nothing definite has been done as yet with regard to the new Union Depot. Several plans have been received, but on account of the unsettled condition of affairs regarding lake shore land, no site has been decided upon, although it is the fixed determination to have it on the lake shore if possible. It is probable that towards the fall of the year something definite will be accomplished.

The shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, which were burned down some time ago, are already showing pleasing signs of rejuvenescence. Where the smouldering remains of the original blacksmith shop lay a few weeks ago, there now stands a solid structure where the ring of the anvil chimes forth from morning till eve. The other shops are under way and by the winter the works will be going on in shops more substantially built than those recently destroyed. The Company will do in their Aurora shops all the repairing required this side of Mendota, and all cars of the line will be built there.

A WAIL FROM PITTSBURGH.

One firm of architects are inclined to be captious, because their plans for a Court-House failed to receive the favorable consideration of the Committee. This is what they say:

F. H. Bailey, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Public Works:

Yours of the 21st inst. received, and have sent Mr. Stockton an order on you for our plans. It is a matter for comment that no sooner is the decision of the Committee arrived at than we are requested to remove our plans, notwithstanding that this same Committee has been so tardy in its action; and its decision is only preliminary, since it requires the concurrence of the Common Council and County Commissioners to make it valid, according to the rules laid down in your printed pamphlet, which seems, however, to have been only a thing gotten up to scatter broadcast over the country and let the world know that Chicago intends to build a City Hall, instead of rules gotten up by honest men to guide an honest competitor. There will be this good result, however, that when Chicago again blazons forth to the world that she intends to erect some great structure or engineering work, honest men outside will not waste their time and money on so worthless a task.

J. W. KERR,
J. T. STEEN.

PITTSBURGH, July 25, 1873.

An Alligator on the Rampage.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

A rather singular but well-authenticated story comes to us from Baker County, concerning the queer conduct of an alligator which inhabited a large pond, called the goose pond, near Lemax, on the line of the South & North Alabama Railroad. A gentleman was going to the saw-mill, with one or more logs drawn by oxen, when he was attacked en route by one of the many alligators which it seems inhabit that curious spot. The gentleman, who was a plucky fellow, showed fight, and, as an earnest of his hostile purpose, threw a pole ax at his alligatorship, which the latter disposed of as a hungry man would dispose of a choice sandwich. In plain English, he swallowed it, and then as an earnest of what *he* proposed to do, made for his assailant, who, fearing that he might follow the ax if he remained, fled for dear life. The alligator then attacked the oxen, and had succeeded in killing one when the gentleman, having secured reinforcements, returned to the assault. An immediate attack ensued, which resulted, after much effort, in the death of the amphibious brute. It measured seven feet in length, and was regarded as a fearful object even in death. The goose-pond in which this creature had his residence, and in which his interesting family yet reside, is on the premises of J. W. Hughes, of this city. We are informed that a petition is now being circulated among the citizens of that vicinity, the essence of which is a request to the Colonel to remove his little pets to Montgomery, or some other place beyond the limits of Baker County.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence on Prairie-av., a little south of Twenty-sixth-st., with lot 50x180, at a low price and on liberal terms. Michigan-av.—A 3-story and basement marble-front house on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st., with every convenience and modern improvement. Immediate possession will be given of either of these houses. Michigan-av.—Frame dwelling, No. 961 Michigan-av., a little south of Twenty-sixth-st., with lot 50x180 feet, east front. Price, $22,000. Easy terms. Michigan-av.—House and lot No. 846, near Twenty-third-st.; lot 50x160 feet. Price, $16,500. Terms, $4,500 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. A bargain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SANGAMON-ST.—2-STORY FRAME house, No. 19 North Sangamon-st.; lot 40x125. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV., NEAR HARRISON-st., west front, 60x150 feet. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR C. & N. W. CAR-SHOPS, inside city limits; cheap and on easy terms and long time; free ride to premises by cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BARGAIN—TWO-story frame house, east front, on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st.; lot 25x191. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—TWO-STORY BASEMENT brick house, stone front, on Park-av., between Wood and Page-sts. Modern improvements. Very cheap. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—75 FEET BY 160 on the northeast corner of Douglas-place and Calumet-av., looking down on the great South Park Boulevard. This lot can be bought for $225 per foot, on easy terms, for only a few days. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—FIVE LOTS, 122x125 feet, northeast corner Thirty-seventh-st. and Indiana-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING houses and lots for sale, which will pay those wishing to buy to look at before buying: Tyler-st., near Robey, 10 rooms, water, gas, marble mantels, and bath-room; $4,6.0, part payment may run 4½ years. Hubbard-st., near Paulina, 9 rooms, water, etc.; $3,050, one-third cash. DIXON & MITCHELL, 147 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A LOT ON TYLER-st., near Ashland-av., south front; will exchange for suburban lots, horse and carriage, or goods. Address the owner, A 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Wallace and Fifty-first-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—11 LOTS, 30x124 FT. each, east front, on Calumet-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—100x176 FT., south front, on VanBuren-st., between Centre and Throop. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—LOT 50x172 FT., EAST front, on Wabash-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—50x165 FT., ON MICHigan-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS, ALL GROVE, EAST front, Wabash-av., near Sixty-second-st.; decidedly the handsomest residence property on South Side. The assessment is paid for paving this fashionable avenue from city limits to Englewood. Work to be completed in four weeks. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE SIX-ROOM COTTAGE AND new barn; lot 25x125 feet, east front; small monthly payments. Apply on premises, 167 Fremont-st., North Side.

FOR SALE—WEST INDIANA-ST.—FIVE LOTS, 25 feet front each, on West Indiana-st., between Robey and Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50 OR 107 FEET, EAST front, on Indiana-av., near Forty-third-st.; $90 per foot. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—48X100 ON LINCOLN-ST., SOUTH OF Harrison-st., and small house, $3,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—112X162, CORNER PRAIRIE-AV. 112x162, corner Indiana-av. Either one of these corners will be sold at $12 per foot cash (worth $20), as owner wants to leave the city. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS IN SIZE TO SUIT purchasers on Grand and Oakwood boulevards, also on Egan and Vincennes-avs., at low prices and on liberal terms. This beautiful property immediately adjoins the city limits, and possesses every advantage for immediate improvement or investment. A plat of "Brown & Smith's Subdivision" (which includes the above property) will be furnished to every applicant. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 149 FEET CORNER Thirty-seventh-st. Thirty-seventh-st., corner Stanton-av., 143 feet. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, brick basement, all modern improvements, 50 feet front, within ½ block of Schuttler's residence. Address B 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NO MONEY DOWN IF IMPROVED immediately—20, 25, or 50-foot lots on Vincennes-av., near Egan. Also several lots near corner of Centre-av. and Congress-st. Abstract to date. Call for or address E. W. HAGERTY, Room 16, 133 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN WISNER'S MILWAUKEE-av. Addition, corner Diversey-st., near depot, artesian well, public school, park, and boulevard, and omnibus line; title perfect; prices low; long time; ground high; streets made and ornamented with trees; improving rapidly. Call at our office and take a free ride to see these lots. WISNER BROS., Room 12, 145 South Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IMPROVED farms in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, located 5 miles from Kenosha and 50 miles from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, containing 490 acres. A good 2-story brick house and other necessary outhouses on the premises; also, a cheese factory, it having heretofore been used as a dairy and stock farm, for either of which it is admirably adapted. For terms, etc., apply to R. W. HYMAN, JR., Room 11, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WAUKEGAN RESIDENCE, HOUSE pleasantly located; lot 132x264; fruit of all kinds; good garden, barn, &c.; on the bluff that overlooks the lake. Price, $3,500. Easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—CHICAGO PROPerty worth about $25,000. Will pay part cash and suburban residence, or farm or unimproved lands. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A STYLISH BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, TROTS in 3 minutes, for sale, or exchange for work horse; also, a first-class road wagon, at 193 LaSalle-st.

ALL OF CHICAGO SHOULD KNOW THAT THERE is a place where a man, woman, or child can buy or sell a horse, buggy, wagon, or harness, and no deception; it is 261 State-st. Sale stables of horses, buggies, and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A LARGE STOCK OF CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES at reduced prices; also, a few second-hand buggies; 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

A NO. 1 TOP BUGGY, HORSE, AND HARNESS for sale at a bargain, if taken at once. Owner leaves for Europe next Monday. Apply at 100 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE BAY HORSE, BUGgy, and harness. MARTIN FRY, 1123 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—NEAT, LIGHT YACHT-BODY BUGGY; in prime order; light cloth top, patent shifting rail, etc., $135. Union Lithograph Co., 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A BAY GELDING, 16 HANDS, YOUNG, stylish, gentle, and without blemish. The owner has no use for him. Apply at PATRICK'S Stables, 762 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE TEAM OF BLACK CARriage horses, double harness and carriage, together or separate; all in good order. Address B 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A TIP-TOP HORSE AND BUGGY; A splendid bargain for any one who wants to pay cash. B 97, Tribune office.

GOOD DRIVERS AND TWO SADDLE-HORSES at a low price; must be sold. ANTHONY, 17 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD BUGGY-HORSE, YOUNG and sound. Apply at 22 North Clinton-st. W. SPRINGER.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL; STEADY work all winter. Will furnish wagons and carts. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., cor. Kinzie and Green-st., or 1 West Randolph-st.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION—OF ELLEN O'BRIEN, WHO SAILed from Queenstown on the 17th inst. in the steamship City of Spain. Mrs. McSweeny is anxious of her whereabouts. Inquire at 383 Catherine-st.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ALEXANDER ARchibald Neilson, native of Glasgow, Scotland, his whereabouts being entirely unknown to his parents, who are sustaining much grief and anxiety regarding his safety. The last information obtained of him was about the middle of 1871. At that time he was in Chicago, but has not since been heard of. Any person knowing anything of the said A. A. Neilson would confer a great favor on his parents by sending information to A. SMITH, 377 State-st., Chicago.

INFORMATION WANTED—RELIABLE INFORmation desired concerning the present whereabouts of WILLIAM EARNSHAW KIRKMAN, a young Englishman, from Liverpool, supposed to have been in Philadelphia about nine months ago, and intending a trip to New York. Any news gratefully ackowledged by W. H. COOPER, Leechburgh, Armstrong County, Pa.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS, at lowest cash prices. Chamber sets, marble top, $75. Parlor suits, lounges, wardrobes, carpets, mattresses, etc., etc. You will find for your interest to examine our stock and prices. 383 West Madison-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—NEW AND elaborate designs—surpasses all. An elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a luxurious bed. Seven styles—all sizes. Adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office, and store. The new Empire Office-Desk now ready. Combines both a low and high desk; convertible into a perfect bed. Prices, $25 to $110. Sold on installments, if desired, of $10 a month. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 383 West Madison-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM FULLERTON'S pasture, a brown horse, about 7 years old, weight 900 pounds, left hind foot above the hoof white to the ankle, right hind foot also white spotted, right fore foot splint below the knee, on the back several white spots. A liberal reward will be paid to the recoverer by DANIEL BLANK, 749 Clybourne-av.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50x152 FEET IN CLYBOURN'S Addition to Ravenswood, from $500 to $800 each on easy terms. This location is unsurpassed for healthfulness, beauty, and accessibility, and no better opportunity exists for the investment of a small amount of money than is here presented. Excellent school and church privileges, good society, quick, cheap, and frequent communication with the city, and the best kind of building soil are the features which have given this property prominence. The demand is active and prices must soon advance; title unusually good. Printed abstract, plat and all information furnished upon application to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A CHOICE location for a home, and one where there is sure to be a handsome profit on the investment? We will sell a few lots at South Evanston, where we have rich soil, thorough drainage, sewer to the lake, fine, large trees, and side-walks all laid, at enticingly-low rates; also a large 2-story frame house in complete order, newly painted, papered, etc. Lot 50x150, and large barn, for $3,000. If you wish the above come at once and go with us to the ground. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—SEVERAL CHOICE building sites on Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth-sts., on Woodlawn, Lake, Madison, and Washington-avs., as low as any choice property can be had at this delightful suburb. Now, in mid-summer, is the time to secure a residence lot. Property that is dull and slow sale now at reduced figures, will be active and advance from 10 to 15 per cent by the middle of September. One corner of 75 feet, near station, at a sacrifice. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 5 acres good dry, improved land, half mile from depot at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, Chicago 33 miles; price $525; cash $100; balance $10 monthly; no agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner. Office days, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A PLEASANT house, 38 miles from Chicago, 7-room cottage, frame barn, 32x30, with stables, cow, hog, and poultry houses; orchard, 100 full bearing trees, good wells, &c.; 30 acres of choice land, 17 under excellent crops, rest timber and pasture, close to town of Waukegan. Address GEORGE RANKIN, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF 54 LOTS 25x175 FEET TO 20 foot alley near Normal School at Englewood for $7,000; $3,000 cash, balance in one and two years. This is a special bargain. I want the money. SELDEN FISH, owner, 155 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES AT CLYDE, CLOSE TO station and improvements, offered at a bargain this week. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS 33X150 feet, with sidewalks, from $275 to $400, in $10 monthly payments; will show them free of expense. WM. P. THAYER, basement, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—IN AUSTIN, 20 MINUTES' RIDE FROM Wells-st. depot, on good terms, good new cottage and 50-foot lot, shade-trees, sidewalks, good well and cistern, wood house, &c., &c. It is on Central-av.; graveled tower in; side hill, good drainage, &c., &c. J. C. HILTON, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCES AT ENglewood—New house, large lot. Maywood—House and lot. Evanston—New brick house, lot 140 foot. Hinsdale—House and large lot, well located. Irving Park—New 2-story house and lot. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE PROPerty, improved and vacant: have plans of houses, views of scenery. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO HOUSES, finely located, two blocks from school and 1½ from depot. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—11 LOTS AT South Englewood, at less than acre prices. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

42 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT room, with board, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

151 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished front rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Barn-room for horse.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE, AIRY front room to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — SINGLE OR double rooms with board; front parlor unfurnished; to either gentlemen or ladies.

307 WARREN-AV.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms and board; one room suitable for two who are willing to room together.

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—JUST TAKEN, and newly furnished, front suite, second floor; also other good rooms, with or without board; barn for horses.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE of rooms, with board, either furnished or unfurnished; also one single room; all modern conveniences.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND suite of front rooms, with closet; modern improvements. Private family.

982 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR WESTERN-av.—Nicely-furnished front rooms, with good board, in private family, for two or three young men of good habits. Terms, $6 per week.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A GENTLEMAN CAN find a pleasant front room with board in a quiet family; day boarders taken.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms and single room; also, a large barn to rent.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth-st.—A first-rate place to board; good table, modern improvements, cheerful society, and every hotel and home comfort, with surprisingly low prices.

499 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board; house and table first-class; day boarders accommodated; references required.

506 WABASH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of front rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent, with board; hot and cold water; also rooms, pleasant double or single. References required.

532 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM OR suite, with closets, hot and cold water, etc., furnished or unfurnished; also other desirable rooms, single and double.

607 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS WITH first-class board; the best of city references given and required.

927 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN suite or single; table first-class; day boarders accommodated.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, CENTRALLY LOcated on Wabash-av., having some nice spare rooms, en suite and single, would rent them to good parties, with good family board, at very reasonable rates; also, a good barn to rent. Address A 26, Tribune office.

PRAIRIE-AV. — A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wanting a fine room and board, in a splendid location, address A 69, Tribune office.

North Side.

95 NORTH CLARK-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR ladies and gentlemen, with board, at low prices.

Hotels.

IRVING HOUSE, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Terms, $2 per day, board and room by the week, from $9 to $12 per week; table board, $6 per week.

INSTRUCTION.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN. English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies. For catalogue apply to Principals, Misses AIKEN and CHASE.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, SOUTH WILLIAMStown, Berkshire County, Mass.—Established by present Principal, 1842. A family school for boys, with English, Scientific, and Classical Departments. School year opens Aug. 27. For catalogues, address BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY, THE BEST BOARDing School in the Northwest for training boys for college or business. Call at the bookstores for catalogues or address IRA W. ALLEN, Lake Forest, Ill.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LAdies, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESter, Pa., (for boarders only). Session opens Wednesday, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful, grounds ample, buildings handsome and commodious. Course of studies extensive. Thorough instruction in civil engineering, the classics, and English. Careful oversight of morals and manners of cadets. For circulars apply to E. L. BROWN, ESQ., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts., Chicago, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, etc., promptly attended to, by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 864 State-st.

GRAND PIGEON-HOLE MATCH FOR CHAMPIonship, between James Bourget and Macgior Jacques, to be held at 40 Blue Island-av., Saturday night, at 9 o'clock.

NIGHT SOIL REMOVED ON SHORT NOTICE BY first-class scavenger; good job or no pay; charges reasonable. D. GLINNEN, care F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

THE PRINTER THAT PRINTED THE CARDS for Union House, No. 95 and 97 South Canal-st., will please call and take orders for work.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THE U. S. Plate Glass Insurance Company, having had two losses which were promptly met and satisfactorily settled. LEVY BROS. & CO., 185-187 West Madison-st.

WANTED — DRESSMAKING — ONE WHO CAN furnish good references and $50 can secure part of first-class store in business part of city, room and board. Apply, for one week, at 628 West Adams-st.

WANTED—CONTRACTORS TO FURNISH ALL materials and build several brick houses, to be finished Nov. 1. J. D. MACLEOD, 130 Throop-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-DESK. ADDRESS OR call on CRANE, Room 41, Otis Block.

WANTED—A BOARDING-STABLE, CENTRALLY located. Any parties having a first-class stable of this kind for sale can hear of a cash customer by addressing A 16, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENT WANTED—A CITY AGENT TO SELL cigars and tobacco, by a wholesale house. Reference required. Address, T 99, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—WORTHY THE SPECIAL NOtice of old and experienced canvassers. Those celebrated steel-line engravings, viz: COLE'S VOYAGE OF LIFE, four beautiful pictures, representing Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age; now offered by canvassers for the first time. Price reduced to suit the masses; nothing like it ever offered to the American public. Extraordinary terms and inducements. Full particulars free. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, 55 Cornhill, Boston.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power, at her rooms, 191 West Madison-st., Rooms 2 and 3, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRAN NEW BUILDING 631 Burnside-st., good location, water, and gas; rent low.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, IN MAYWOOD, NEW modern house, 12 rooms, good stone cellar, cistern and well, near the depot, 35 minutes from Wells-st., hourly trains. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—A 1½ STORY COTTAGE, CONTAINING 6 rooms; water; 662 West Twelfth-st., corner Ashland-av. Rent, $30. Apply to S. E. MEETER, 208 Sampson-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON Michigan-av., near Harmon-court. For particulars, inquire at No. 90 LaSalle-st. MONTGOMERY & WATERMAN, Attorneys.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 ROOMS, IN GOOD order, with barn, cheap. No. 267 Forquer-st. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 7 ROOMS, GOOD ORDER, Washington-av. (Carroll-st.) near Hoyne. IVES ROBINSON, Room 12 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—THAT BEAUTIFUL 6-ROOM COTTAGE, pantries, closets, No. 201 South Wood-st., 5 doors from Van Buren-st. cars.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, 7 rooms each, bath rooms, 219 South Robey-st. corner of Tyler-st. C. J. CORSE & CO., Room 11, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE COTTAGE NO. 637 WEST MONroe-st. Rent, $22 per month. Immediate possession given. Apply on the premises, or to W. M. JOHNSTON, 85 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—1033 WABASH-AV., SECOND HOUSE south of Twenty-third-st., 8 rooms. Apply at No. 115 Eighteenth-st., corner Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED COTTAGE AND barn, cheap to good tenants; near cars and business centre. Call at 56 Pierce-st.

TO RENT—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE 264 West Taylor-st., 7 rooms, $25 per month. Inquire at 186 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES IN ALL PARTS of the city. Low rates to good tenants. R. M. OUTHET, House Renting Agency, 181 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE, CORNER FULTON-ST. and Artesian-av., two-story frame house; $40. STORRS & WARE.

TO RENT—TWO NEW HANDSOME EIGHT-ROOM houses, with verandahs, pantries, closets, &c., on Drexel boulevard, one block south of street-cars. They will be rented cheap to responsible parties. Inquire of J. H. McCARTNEY, 184 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, NO. 115 North Lincoln-st. Inquire of A. WILLEY, 499 West Madison-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HOTEL, NEW AND COMMODIOUS (30 rooms). The best investment for a man who has got $1,500 to furnish it, as there is no boarding house of any account in town, but over 600 students. Inquire of H. KAUFFMANN, Evanston, Ill.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms; fine location for doctor, dentist, or business purposes; also sleeping-rooms to rent at 265 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms to responsible tenants, at reasonable terms. Apply 559 State-st.

TO RENT—3 LARGE ROOMS, GAS-FIXTURES, water, etc., second floor, 319 South Clark-st. Inquire Room 11, up-stairs, or 31 Bryan Block. Low rents.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping at 988 West Monroe-st.; rent reasonable; possession immediately.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for one or two gentlemen; brick house. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS NO. 7 CENTRE-av., single or en suite, three doors from Madison-st-cars. New house, carpets, and furniture. Very pleasant location.

TO RENT—EITHER FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, at $2, $4, $5, and $6 per week. Bath, gas, hot and cold water, etc.; also fine croquet grounds. First-class board obtained in same dwelling or near by. Address A 70, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE FURISHED SLEEPINGrooms in private family, 167 and 169 East Madison-st. Inquire Room 23.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at 461 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—4-ROOM SUITES IN NEW HOUSE $14 TO $16 per month; 2 front basement rooms, $12; paved street and omnibus line. 302 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom at 84 South Morgan-st., near Madison. Board convenient.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished; also barn, at 149 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, at 1,000 State-st. Rent reasonable.

TO RENT—ROOMS—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, at 301 West Randolph-st. Apply on premises before 8 a. m. or after 6 p. m., or at 121 LaSalle-st., Room 12, during day.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping at 667 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE or single, to gentlemen, or gentleman and lady; also cottage, six rooms, unfurnished, at 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, to gentlemen only. 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT ROOMS, 290 LAFLIN-st., $10; also two rear rooms, $8; barn, if desired; five blocks west from corner Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st. Inquire on premises of owner, between 11 and 12 a. m.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM VERY HANDSOMELY furnished, suitable for two gentlemen, in a fine private house; terms moderate. Apply at 370 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, and also a small back room, furnished, at 87 South Green-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—884 WABASH-AV., ONE ELEGANTLY furnished suite of rooms, with or without board. Will rent singly if desired.

TO RENT—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, by day, week, or month, at ST. ELMO 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—THREE STORES ON SOUTH CLARK-st., corner of Van Buren, in Pacific Block; also, 20 sleeping rooms on third floor; cheap. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—LOW, TO GOOD TENANT, STORE FITted up for meat market and grocery. Apply at 300 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THE 2-STORY STORE and dwelling No. 915 South Halsted-st., corner O'Neil; the second floor of the 2-story house, No. 917 South Halsted-st. H. C. ZUTTERMEISTER, 820 South Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BARBER-SHOP IN IRVING HOUSE, 148 Wabash-av., one square from Exposition Building. Rent low.

TO LEASE—A LARGE FARM IN MINNESOTA, 450 acres in cultivation, rich soil, adjoining lake, town, and depot; very liberal terms; fine two-story house. Large means not necessary. Address J B R, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, GOOD LIGHT ON side and in front, corner of alley, suitable for jobbing business. Apply, on first floor, to HERRING & CO., 46 State-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS in good locality, or part of a house, on North or South Side. Address, stating terms and location, A 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MALT-HOUSE WITH A malting capacity of from 25,000 to 30,000 bushels per year. Address B 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM OWNERS, A FEW cottages or houses on South Side. R. M. OUTHET, House Renting Agency, 181 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM 12 TO 15 ROOMS suitable for a boarding-house; must be on the South Side, and well suited for mechanics. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING-HOUSE OF about ten rooms, situated on South Side, north of Twenty-fifth-st.; on side street preferred. Must be either on corner of two streets, or on street corner of an alley. Would pay fair bonus for an unexpired lease. Possession wanted immediately. Address T 1, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A WELL IMPROVED FARM OF 216 acres in Illinois for Chicago real estate. Address E. R. GARD, 79 South Morgan-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR SALE—WOOLEN FACTORY, the whole or part; first-class machinery, in good location. This is a rare chance for business. A bargain will be given; would exchange in part for other property. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, IMproved or vacant, a farm of 260 acres, 35 miles from city; fine brick house and other first-class improvements; adjoining a railroad town of 3,000 people. This is an elegant home. Price $26,000. WM. GARNETT, 158 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—TWO Fruit Farms, 100 and 125 acres. Orchards of 11,000 and 13,000 trees. Will pay their cost in 3 years. Prices, $14,000 and $19,000. Address box 18, Cobden, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE for grocery stock or other merchandise on a cash basis. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT ON EWING street, 14 rooms, barn, for lot at Hyde Park, north of Fifty-third-st. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE AND LOT, $4,000 or $5,000; three lots on Rebecca-st., near Ashland-av., and five lots within two blocks of Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN EVANSTON, MAY 1, 1873, A 3-YEAR old dark gray mare, about 15 hands high, without shoes, long tail, and slender build. The owner can have said mare by applying to the undersigned and paying charges. WM. MASTERS, Evanston.

LOST—$10 REWARD—A BLACK LACE SHAWL, on Butterfield-st., between Egan-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., or on Thirty-seventh-st., west of Wabash-av. The above reward will be paid for its return to 908 Butterfield-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—PAIR OF CUFFS AND large moss-agate sleeve-buttons. I will give $10 for their return, and ask no questions. Inquire at Room 32 Major Block.

LOST—A COW, COLOR DEEP RED EXCEPT A little white on right flank, long straight horns, small frame but fat; had been kept in stable. A liberal reward paid for returning her to 1118 Indiana-av.

LOST—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, ON MADISON-st., between Field & Leiter's store and Halsted-st., a black silk fan, with shell chain attached. Please return same to office of RHODES & BRADLEY, 154 Washington-st., and be rewarded.

MUSICAL.

AT A BARGAIN—A ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, clear and beautiful tone, made by Stodart, New York City. A good instrument in perfect order, with plush stool and cover. Price, $125. Residence, 7 Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 100 NEW pianos, first-class in every respect. J. BAUER & CO., 390 Wabash-av., and Palmer's Grand Hotel.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR RENT—TWO PIANOS. One 5-octave melodeon, nearly new, for $45. At 419 Butterfield-st. W. CASPER.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SECOND-HAND PIANOS, nearly new, and warranted perfect for a number of years, at 390 Wabash-av.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE MAN FOR COLlecting, &c.; one familiar with the iron pipe and pump trade preferred; references required. Address IRON PIPE, Carrier No. 6.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN, TO OFFER specialty required in every house in city. 150 LaSalle-st., for 3 days, Room 21.

WANTED—A GRADUATE OF PHARMACY, WHO speaks German, for a city in Ohio. McPHERSON & CO., Druggist Agency, 183 Washington-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 16 YEARS OF age, who has some knowledge in keeping books; good references required. Address B 3, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED — ONE FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE blacksmith and two helpers immediately; steady job and good wages to the right man. WILDER, ELY & CO., Morrison, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 6 GOOD CARPENters to go to North Evanston, who wish to invest in a lot and apply ½ of their pay towards the same, balance (½) will be paid in cash for their services. THOMAS KIRBY.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE AND WAGON painter to go in the country, at 235 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TAILOR, ONE WHO has learned the trade from the board preferred. Address, with photo, stating in full class of experience, age, married or single, salary expected, references, and inclose testimonials; can give the right man a good opening. HAMILTON, MILLIKEN & CO., Traverse City, Mich.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERER, ONE WHO CAN ASsist as salesman and acquainted with furniture. Permanent situation to the right man. 673 Lake-st.

WANTED—3 OR 4 GOOD CARPENTERS. APPLY to W. McLANE, at No. 137 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—PRINTERS—FOUR OR FIVE GOOD job compositors this morning. LAKESIDE OFFICE.

WANTED—WILLIAM E. PRAMER, FORMERLY engineer of propeller Whale, to fill an out-of-town order for him. W. L. DRAKE & CO., 84 Market-st., office of Alvord's Steam-Generator.

WANTED—HARNESS-CLEANER AT HOWE'S Livery Stable, 715 and 717 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO RUN SASH machine. Apply at Phœnix Planing Mill, corner Sangamon and Canal-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER IMMEDIately, at No. 3 Aberdeen-st.; good wages paid to a good man.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A BOY AS COACHMAN, WHO IS willing to commence for his board and clothes; must understand the care of horses. Address A 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER—A MAN WILLING TO work; married German preferred. Inquire at Barclay's Show-Case Wareroom, 141 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR WISconsin; $2.20 and $2.40 per day; no charges in office. 100 for farms and saw-mills. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—4 BAKERS, MAN AND WIFE TO attend bath-rooms; porter, bell-boy, and barber; 20 men for tunnel, $2.40 per day. 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—1,000 MORE LABORERS AND CHOPpers, wages $2 and $2.25 per day; 500 for station work at 20 to 30 cents per yard, all for the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Company work, no contractors, and no money required for fare or office charges; so hurry up and bring your baggage to 289 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent; W. A. HAVEN, Engineer.

WANTED—30 SAWMILL HANDS AT $25 TO $35 per month and board; free fare. 59 and 46 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR WISconsin, Michigan, and Indiana; wages, $2; free fare. Also sawmill hands, farm hands, etc. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., or 101 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN—BIGGEST CHANCE EVER OFfered to make money. A farmer cleared $52 last week. One young man made $27 in three days, above all expenses. If you want to make money, don't fail to call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN WRITE short-hand rapidly and furnish copy. Address, with terms and reference, A 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—WIDE AWAKE MEN LOOKING FOR business to call on or address WASHBURN BROS., 34 North Canal-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GENTEEL colored boy from 12 to 16 years old, to do light work about house and make himself generally useful; good references required. Apply at 564 Michigan-av.

WANTED—3 FARM HANDS TO GO 12 MILES IN the country; pleasant place; good board. Call today, in forenoon, 1070 State-st.

WANTED AT ROOM 9, 120 DEARBORN-ST., MEN, farmers preferred, to earn $75 per week in the country. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st. Business legitimate; $30 to $40 a week.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL MAN AS manager or caterer, to take charge first-class hotel. Location best in the city. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the grocery business; must come well recommended. Address T 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOYS IN FACTORY, NO. 3 NORTH LaSalle-st. Apply between 7 and 8 a. m.

WANTED—AT EVERETT HOUSE RESTAURANT, 218 West Madison-st., two colored boys as waiters. Inquire to-day.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A HARD-WORKING GIRL TO WASH and scrub; extra good wages will be paid. Apply to Room 24, 89 South Clark-st.

WANTED—385 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A GOOD GIRL for general housework; Swede or Norwegian preferred. To the right party steady employment and good wages certain.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL 12 OR 14 YEARS OLD, as companion for a lady for a few weeks. Call at 1699 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; a German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 178 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—AT 51 NORTH CARPENTER-ST., A good seamstress, a good nurse girl, and a good kitchen girl; good wages given.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, IN a small family of three; good wages to a competent girl; reference required. Apply at 39 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—AT THE IRVING HOUSE, 148 WAbash-av., 4 dining-room girls.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 212 South Leavitt-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at North Evanston. Apply at 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 906 Michigan-av., with references; Swede preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 12 TO 14, TO ASSIST in housework and help take care of a child; wages, $1.50. 604 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH, and iron, the other for second work. Call 477 Fulton-st.

WANTED—AT 519 WEST MONROE-ST., A GIRL 14 or 15 years old, to take charge of baby.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN, GERMAN, or Welsh servant, to do general housework, at No. 594 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer. Apply at 1123 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 733 WEST JACKSON-ST., A GOOD girl to do general housework for small family. Steady employment and good wages to one that suits. Apply at once.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN KITCHEN AND tend lunch-counter. Apply at 108 South Clark-st., in basement.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Come prepared to work. 499 West Madison-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—AT 344 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., FIRST-class milliner; none else need apply.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NECKTIE MAKERS. Apply at once to BROWNSON BROS. & CO., 192 and 194 Madison-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—5 WASHERS, 4 SHIRT IRONERS, 8 ladies' clothes ironers. 302 West Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF PLEASING ADdress as traveling companion for a physician; wages $10 per week; also a young nurse girl; also, 6 miles from Grand Haven, man and wife to tend bath-room, 1 head laundress, 1 shirt and lady's cloth ironer, 1 plain, 1 scrub, 1 bundle washer; call this morning; girls' places are plenty; call and get suited at Room 13 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts. MRS. E. A. POTTER.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG LADIES IN A GOOD business. Call at once, in forenoon, at 34 South Clinton-st., Room 29.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO LIGHT OFFICE work; must be willing to work and steady. 177 East Madison-st., Room 10.

WANTED—THREE BURNISHER GIRLS ON GOLD and silver plated work; none but experienced hands need apply. Call at 182 State-st. CHAS. BERRANGER, Gold and Silver Plater.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A PARTNER with $2,500 and upward, to take a half-interest in a thoroughly established, legitimate business that pays largely, with quick sales. Take the trouble to examine. Call or address S J, 303 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 TO $20,000, to increase the manufacture of Bishoprick's Infallible Baking Powder. Address WM. H. HAWORTH, proprietor, 111 West Fifth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PARTNER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ARCHitectural draftsman (American preferred) can have an opportunity to get a partner in a well-established architect's office. Address A 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $75. MUST BE steady. Apply at once to HENRY JACKSON, 144 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR ACtive, in a well established wholesale business in this city. Capital required $12,000 to $20,000. Address B 4, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD MORAL DOCTOR to help run an infirmary in Missouri. For particulars address DR. RICHMOND, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE AGRICULTURAL ENgine and boiler on wheels. Apply to JOHN DAVIS & CO., 123 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT—A PORTABLE engine, 5 to 10-horse power. ALBERT E. NEELY & CO., 16 South Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MIDDLE-aged man of good business ability, in city or country. Best of recommendations as to character and capacity. Address A S F, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF some experience in a drug store where he can learn the business; is not afraid to work; good references; wages no object. Address J. K. MOORE, care Box 15, Berrien Springs, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GROCERY HOUSE, by a young man of five years' experience; good references. W. RAY, 761 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, WHO speaks and writes English, German, French and Italian; is ready to commence anything. Address A 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, GERman, in wholesale house where he can work his way up; can give good references. Address A 66, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER—BY A first-class engineer and machinist. Address ENGINEER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A NO. 1 CARriage-trimmer; 20 years' experince; inland city preferred; is a man of family; best of references given. Address N. M. SOUTHWICK, Griggsville, Pike Co., Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS INDIA ink worker and colorist wants a situation in a photographic gallery. Address K F, Artist, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE IN a private family, he as coachman, she as cook or laundress; No. 1 city reference. Address M 1, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN OR JANitor in some building by a man who has for several years been a guard in the Joliet prison. The best references can be given. Inquire at Room 4 Staats Zeitung Building, corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A MAN AND HIS wife; would not object to the country. The woman is a first-class cook. 385 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ADVERTISERS—A young man who commences about the middle of August a thorough and extended canvass of the larger towns and cities throughout the country, would like to place a portion of his time each day at the disposal of parties wishing advertisements distributed, or any work of like nature done. Best of references; moderate terms; could arrange routes of travel to suit. Address TRAVELER, P. O. Box 1547 Lafayette, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO SECond work in a respectable family. Inquire 250 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do second work or to assist in general housework. Apply 181 East Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do second work or general housework in a small family; reference given from present employer. Please call at 1135 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do second work in a private family. Call at northeast corner Thirtieth and Garibaldi-sts., South Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY THREE FIRST-CLASS chambermaids, in city or country. Can be seen at 183 Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK, sewing or care of a child. Apply at 323 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH person to do second work in a small private family. Apply 516 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Call at 142 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR second work, in a private family or respectable boarding-house. Please call in the forenoon at 191 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY a first-class girl to do cooking and housework where no washing is done. Address A 57, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, AS nurse or traveling companion to an invalid. Is willing to make herself generally useful, or to take care of children. Country preferred. Address B 39, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY IN some respectable family or widower's family; references exchanged. 190 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED — A WOMAN WISHES work; will wash for 30 cents per dozen, and wash, starch, and iron for 80 cents per dozen; taken and delivered promptly. Inquire at 190 North Morgan-st. Mrs. NORTON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WATER-MILL, WITH DWELLING-HOUSE and 32 acres of land for sale cheap. The mill building is of stone, 3 stories high, two run of burrs, a solid stone dam, water the year round, one mile from railroad station; now doing a good business. Will trade for a stock of merchandise. Address GEORGE H. WINN, Wheatland, Iowa.

A SPLENDID GROCERY STORE, ON ONE OF the best business streets in the city, for sale cheap for cash. Apply to CHS. ANDRIEUX, 150 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS, STOCK ABOUT $11,000, for sale or exchange. Satisfactory reason for selling. Address, for 3 days, A 83, Tribune office.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 238 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A VINEGAR FACTORY FOR SALE; THE ONLY factory in a city that has over 20,000 inhabitants and six railroads. Address A 71, Tribune office.

A FURNITURE STORE, WITH GOOD STOCK and doing a good business for sale cheap, or will exchange for houses and lot on North or West Side. Call at GOODWILLIE'S Mill, 35 Ohio-st.

ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS CHANCES FOR SALE, from $100 to $2,000. Have a house for sale on monthly payments. 275 East Madison, Room 45. SUMNER & CO.

A RARE CHANCE—RESTAURANT AND FIXtures, in good order; excellent business. Apply No. 29 Clinton-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE, IN FINE LOCATION, HAVing over 100 boarders, for sale; good chance. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured, legitimate business openings on hand. KIMBALL & EVANS, 126 Dearborn-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SALES AVERAGE $40 a day; will inventory about $4,000; will sell at a bargain, as I am bound to sell; best reasons given. Address proprietor, B. VAN BUREN, Lemont, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—DOING GOOD BUSIness; $500 cash, $1,000 60 days, $500 in one year; security wanted. Address B 99, Tribune office.

FINE CHANCE FOR A YOUNG MAN WITH A small capital, to take half interest in a new tea and coffee store. Address B 100, Tribune office.

FOR A YOUNG MAN WITH $3,500 TO $4,000, A well established business in Elgin; will pay $2,500 a year. None but cash customers wanted. Address P. O. Box 863, Elgin, Ill.

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCES FOR SALE AND partners wanted, with from $300 to $10,000. CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

IF YOU HAVE $500 OR $1,000, AND WANT TO double it in 30 days, call on STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OUT OR GO INTO PROFitable business come and see me. I have some excellent opportunities on hand. J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 Madison-st., Room 13.

LIVERY-STABLE CLEARING $1,200 PER MONTH for sale or exchange; ½ cash, and ½ will exchange for property. Address O 94, Tribune office.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—NO. 4 Blue Island-av.

SAMPLE ROOM, ON CLARK-ST., NEAR MADIson, for sale; paying well. Price only $500. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

THE BOSTON CARPET-CLEANING WORKS, 44 and 46 West Adams-st., together with boiler, engine, horse, wagons, harness, carpet-cleaning machine, with patent for the State of Illinois, for sale, with 6 years' lease of building, very cheap rent; everything in running order; good chance for a business man. Reason for selling, party going East; or will take partner that will attend to the business. A. N. HANKINSON.

$1,000 WILL PURCHASE A NEAT AND WELL-fitted-up drinking saloon, doing a good business. For particulars and terms apply at 206 State-st.

$1,000 WILL BUY A WELL-STOCKED DRUG store in the city; locality first-class; average sales $12 per day. Address S 1, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 3.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

ONE SUM OF $5,000 TO LOAN AT 10 PER CENT, on inside security. L. CURRY & CO., 6 Tribune Building.

PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES WANTED—L. CURRY & CO., 6 Tribune Building.

$1,500 AND $3,000 TO LOAN ON REAL estate, for a short time. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

$5,000 TO LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS ON first-class inside improved city property. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

$7,000 CASH IN HAND TO LOAN ON REAL estate, houses on leased ground, or good collaterals, for long or short time, in sums to suit. Good commercial paper wanted. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

$10,000 AND $7,500, AT 9 PER CENT INTERest, to loan 3 or 5 years on inside improved property. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

$10,000 TO LOAN—IN ONE OR TWO LOANS, for three or five years, interest at 10 per cent, on inside property only. WAITE & CLARKE, 89 Bryan Block.

$15,000 TO LOAN AT ONCE ON IMPROVED inside first-class property. PERKINS & WOLSELEY, Room 13, Kendall Block.

SEWING MACHINES.

ONE OF THE LATEST IMPROVED GROVER & BAker Sewing Machines, equal to new. Cost a short time since, $65. Price, $35. Residence, No. 1 Eighteenth-st.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LOT OF SILVERWARE, A FLUTING machine, and croquet set, all new June 1, cheap for cash. Address A 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT OFFICE RAILING, suitable for store or offices, will be sold cheap if taken at once. D. B. FISK & CO., corner Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TICKETS TO ST. LOUIS, $9. FINE 18-syrup marble soda fountain, glasses, holders, and marble slab, less than half cost; 24 feet black walnut counter, 21 feet black walnut shelving, dirt cheap. Hall of store to rent. Inquire at 126 Dearborn-st.

POLITICAL.

Close of the Virginia Republican Convention.

Adoption of a Unique Platform and Nomination of State Officers.

The New York Liberal Republicans.

The Virginia Republicans.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 31.—In the Republican Convention, about 2 o'clock this morning, a vote was arrived at for Lieutenant-Governor, and C. P. Ramsdell, of Surrey County, received the nomination on the first ballot. At 3 o'clock nearly a dozen candidates were put in nomination for Attorney-General, but pending the call they were all withdrawn except Judge David Fultz, a native of Staunton, who was nominated on the first ballot. The Convention then adjourned until noon.

The Convention reassembled at noon. Col. Hughes, the nominee for Governor, accepted the nomination.

The Committee on Platform announced the principles which would govern the party in the approaching canvass. They reaffirm the platform of 1872, indorse the Administration of President Grant, favor an ad valorem system of taxation, as set forth in the Constitution; favor the total abolition of taxes on tobacco as soon as it can be done without detriment to the national finances; advocate internal improvement not only in Virginia, but in the whole country, as the means of cheap transportation, and therefore favor the completion of the James River & Kanawha Canal, and call upon Congress to make an appropriation at its next session, believing it a national necessity; favors the payment of the State debt without oppressing the people; opposes all extra compensation and favors economy in State and national affairs; disapproves of the bill known as the "Funding bill," as having been made sole in the interest of the bondholders, and demands the submission of the question of the financial condition of Virginia and West Virginia to the Supreme Court of the United States; favors the development of the resources of the State; favors impartial administration of justice to both races; favors the election of President and Vice-President, and all officers of the Government, by direct vote of the people; opposes Gen. Grant's policy of settling international disputes by arbitration instead of resorting to the sword; demands that the Federal Courts be accessible to all citizens for redress; demands a reform in the State laws, in order to secure fair elections by the abolition of partisan supervision. The report was adopted.

A resolution was introduced by a colored delegate denouncing the salary-grab, which created much confusion and excitement, but no action was taken.

Congressman Platt defended the back-pay bill as just and proper.

The resolution was, by the implied consent of the Convention, withdrawn by the member who offered it. Adjourned sine die.

Springfield Politicians on the Ohio Departure.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 31.—The New Departure ticket nominated in Ohio has been the subject of considerable discussion here this afternoon, between the Liberals and Democrats, and among them the line of policy adopted by the Ohioans is generally conceded to be the right one, but they think the ticket could have been made stronger. The Republicans predict the defeat of the ticket more overwhelmingly than the Liberal movement last fall.

The Republicans here are generally in favor of Grant for a third term.

New York Liberal Republicans.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 31.—The Liberal Republican State Convention met here to-night; fifteen members present. The only action taken was to appoint a Committee of six, Gen. Cochrane, Chairman, to determine upon the time, method, &c., of calling a State Convention, and report to the General Committee to-morrow.

No Politics for the Nebraska Grangers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., July 31.—There are 250 Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry in Nebraska. They resolve to take no active or direct part in politics.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE TURF.

THE CLEVELAND RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 31.—Heavy rain this afternoon, and water three inches deep on the track. The 2:24 and 2:25 races were postponed until Friday, and Friday's races until Saturday. Pools are selling briskly to-night. Nettie and Major Allen are the favorites in the 2:24 race. Brother Jonathan, formerly known as Advance, and Castle Boy have the call for the 2:25 race. Port Leonard and Flash are the favorites for the running race. Hotspur, J. B. Brown's Plato, and Belle are drawn.

Raining slightly to-night.

SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 31.—The weather to-day is fine. In the first race, for a purse of $500, one mile, the following horses started: Quits, Sunrise, Minnie W., Watson's filly, and Sue Rider. Minnie W. was the favorite in the pools. The race, however, was won by Sunrise, Minnie W. coming in second, and Sue third. Time, 1:44.

In the second race, two miles, for a purse of $8,000, all ages, Boss Tweed, John McCormick, The Nurse, Mate, Joe Daniels, Hubbard, and True Blue started. McDaniel's entry was a favorite in the pools, Mate being the second choice. The race was won by True Blue, Mate coming in second. Time, 3:32½.

This is the best time for two miles on record.

The third race was a hurdle race, all ages, over eight hurdles, Welter weights, $500 to the winner, $150 to the second, and $100 to the third horse, and was won by Blind Tom, Mary Clark coming in second, half a mile behind. Time, 4.27½.

THE GOODWOOD RACES.

LONDON, July 31.—The great race for the Goodwood cup took place to-day, and was won by Flageolet, Favonius second, and Cremorne third. No other horses ran. The betting at the start was 6 to 4 against Flageolet, 5 to 4 against Favonius, and 4 to 1 against Cremorne.

THE TRIGGER.

QUINCY, Ill., July 31.—A grand pigeon-shooting match takes place at the Fair Grounds on Thursday next, at which Hanworth and other local marksmen and a number of celebrities from abroad will compete.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., July 31.—Arrangements are being made for an immediate survey of the Grand Junction Railway from Quincy to Mason City, via Beardstown. The completion of the line will give this city two more routes to Chicago, by connecting with the Pekin & Jacksonville Road at Beardstown, which connects at Peoria with the Rock Island & Pacific, and at Mason City with the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Road. The new project is backed by some of our best men, and will be pushed to completion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 31.—Articles of agreement and consolidation between the Chicago & Northern Pacific Air Line Railroad, of Wisconsin, and the Chicago & Northern Pacific Air Line Railway, of Illinois, were filed in the office of the Secretary of State this morning.

DETROIT, July 31.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad Company, held at Port Huron to-day, the following officers were elected: President, William Bailey Lang, of New York; Vice-President and General Manager, William L. Bancroft, Port Huron; Secretary, E. B. Taylor, Port Huron; Counsel, L. D. Dibble, Battle Creek; Superintendent, E. B. Taylor; Chief Engineer, Charles Palmer.

MARSHALL, Tex., July 31.—The railroad from Marshall to Dallas was completed yesterday, meeting sixty miles east of Dallas and sixty-four miles west of Long View. Through trains will soon be put on. From Shreveport to Dallas the distance is one hundred and ninety miles; running time, twelve hours. Shreveport gives a barbacue in honor of the event.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 31.—Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, in chambers in this city, has for three days past been hearing arguments in the case of John S. Kennedy, Henry M. Baker, and John S. Barnes, against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, the First Division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, and others. The plaintiffs represent $15,000,000 of bonds, and ask that a Receiver be appointed for the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, so as to insure the completion of certain extension lines of the road, without the completion of which before December the land-grant of 1,500,000 acres will be lost to the Company. The case was submitted to Judge Dillon this evening, he reserving his decision.

Gen. Cass, Gen. Becker, and the Hon. C. A. Hutchinson, with other railroad magnates and eminent attorneys from New York, Philadelphia, and St. Paul, have been in attendance.

FIRES.

Serious Conflagration in Boston—Burning of a Large Warehouse—Further Details of the Fire in New York—Other Burnings.

BOSTON, July 31.—At 3:30 p. m., a fire broke out in the building of the National Dock and Warehouse Company, Lewis street, East Boston, which was entirely consumed with its contents. It was a large brick building, 250 feet long by 50 feet wide, and used entirely for storage purposes, and was also a bonded warehouse. The second story and attic were filled with consignments of jute, hemp, and gunny cloth and gunny bags. The ground floor and basement were also nearly filled with a large amount of sugar and saltpetre, all the property of a large number of owners here and in New York. The building was owned by the National Dock & Warehouse Company, and valued at $75,000, fully insured. It is estimated there were $400,000 worth of property stored in the building. The loss will be $300,000. The insurance cannot be ascertained. The fire was undoubtedly caused by spontaneous combustion.

NEW YORK, July 31.—From such examination as can be made at present of the bonded warehouse in which the fire took place last night, it is believed that while the roof of the Greenwich street building has wholly fallen, the sixth or upper floor has not fallen at all, although even this could not at first be ascertained in the wreck of the upper story. The fifth floor is in position, but in the fourth story the floor was burned through. Below this the damage was wholly by water. In the Greenwich street building the goods on the sixth floor were chiefly carpets, wool, burlaps, gunny-bags, jute, thread, etc., while the fifth floor was mainly devoted to French flowers, hosiery, dress goods, &c. On the fourth floor were the leather, book, and drug rooms. The leather-room is not much damaged. It is also believed that the loss on drugs will not be heavy. Among them were a large quantity of Turkish opium and thirty-six cases of balsam copaiba,—all very valuable,—but these were protected from water by cases of tin, while the fire did not reach the room in which they were stored. Among the valuable goods destroyed, or badly damaged, were sixteen cases of fine French books. The cutlery was in the cellars, so it is thought that the damage to this has not been extensive. There was no fire in the cigar and liquor rooms. The total number of packages in the stores yesterday morning was 5,282, whose average value is variously estimated at from $100,000 to $200,000 by the Government officers. It is thought that $100,000 will cover the entire loss on the goods. The loss on the building is from $20,000 to $40,000. Four watchmen who were in the warehouse at the time of the fire were promptly discharged this morning.

The loss on the stock and building by the fire in the bonded warehouse, last night, will not exceed $125,000. The building was owned by Dr. James C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., and is said to be fully insured.

The fire is supposed to have originated in the wool-room, on the sixth floor, from spontaneous combustion.

At a special meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, this afternoon, it was found that the risks of the different companies interested in the fire at the Government warehouse footed up $250,000 on the stock and $80,000 on the building.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A fire in the wholesale drug store of Julius Zeller, 51 Division street, this afternoon, caused a loss of $43,000. Covered by insurance. The fire was caused by the carelessness of an employe.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 31.—A fire broke out at 6 o'clock in a row of tenement houses. Some four or five families were rendered homeless. the buildings were a total loss, but most of the contents were saved. The loss will be $1,000 or $1,500, with but little insurance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 31.—A fire at Magnolia, Rock County, Wis., on Tuesday night, destroyed a stable, three horses, ten tons of hay, and some farming implements belonging to R. O. Barrett.

NEW YORK,—A fire in a linen drapery establishment, in the Rues Mouge and Mouffetard, in Paris, on July 14, burned three shopmen to death, and a fourth person was killed by a jump from a window to escape the flames.

NATCHEZ, Miss., July 31.—Mr. Harvey's boarding-house, "under the hill," and Riddle & Co.'s coal yard, were burned. Loss, $7,000; partly insured.

COLUMBIA, Pa., July 31.—The Litiz Spring Hotel, at Litiz's, Lancaster County, Pa., was destroyed by fire to-day.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 31, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer..	Thermometer......	Humidity..	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours..	Weather....
6:53 a. m....	29.90	71	85	S. E., gentle.	06	lt. rain.
11:18 a. m....	29.88	72	85	N. W., fresh.	....	thr'tn'g
2:00 p. m....	29.89	71	90	N. E., gentle.	....	lt. rain.
3:53 p. m....	29.86	73	81	E., gentle.	.34	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m....	29.87	72	67	S. gentle.	....	Fair.
10:18 p. m....	29.89	71	90	S. W., gentle.	....	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 75.
Minimum thermometer, 66.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

THURSDAY, July 31—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'nri'ge	29.82	65	S. E., gentle.		Fair.
Buffalo.....	29.83	74	S. W., fresh.	.04	Threat'ning
Cairo.....	29.97	61	S., fresh.	.46	Cloudy.
Cheyenne...	30.00	69	S. W., fresh.		Fair.
Chicago.....	29.89	71	W., gentle.	.40	Fair.
Cincinnati..	29.96	78	S. W., fresh.	.04	Fair.
Cleveland...	29.85	74	S. W., fresh.	.47	Fair.
Davenport..	29.87	80	S. W., fresh.		Clear.
Denver.....	30.07	71	S., gentle.	.09	Clearing.
Detroit.....	29.78	70	W., fresh.	.27	Cloudy.
Duluth.....	29.90	58	N. E., gentle.	1.10	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry...	29.85	58	N., fresh.	.04	Light rain.
Keokuk.....	29.87	77	S. W., gentle.	.03	Clear.
LaCrosse....	29.87	75	N. W., light.		Fair.
Milwaukee..	29.88	69	S. W., light.	.12	Clearing.
Omaha.....	29.78	76	S., fresh.		Fair.
Pembina....	29.92	58	N., fresh.	.08	Light rain.
St. Paul.....	29.84	66	N. W., light.	.76	Fair.
Toledo.....	29.87	72	S. W., fresh.	.38	Fair.
Yankton....	29.84	72	Calm.	.02	Fair.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—On Friday for the Gulf and South Atlantic States, southwest winds, higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, and local storms. For the Middle States, easterly winds, veering to the southwest, high temperature, cloudy weather, and numerous local storms. For New England, south and east winds, higher temperature, increasing cloudiness, and possibly local rains. For the Lower Lakes and Ohio Valley, southwesterly winds and numerous local storms. For the Upper Lakes, northeasterly winds, cloudy, and threatening weather. For the Lower Missouri Valley, westerly winds and clear or clearing weather.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., July 31, 1873:

	Above low water.	Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
Cairo..............	19 ft. 0 in.	....	5 in.
Cincinnati..........	8 ft. 0 in.	....	6 in.
Davenport.........	4 ft. 8 in.	....	3 in.
Keokuk............	4 ft. 4 in.	....	3 in.
Leavenworth.......	6 ft. 1 in.	....	4 in.
Louisville..........	4 ft. 6 in.	....	2 in.
Memphis...........	14 ft. 11 in.	....	3 in.
*New Orleans......	7 ft. 2 in.	....	6 in.
Omaha.............	9 ft. 7 in.	....	....
Pittsburgh.........	6 ft. 11 in.	6 in.	6 in.
Shreveport.........	13 ft. 0 in.	3 in.	....
St. Louis..........	16 ft. 7 in.	....	....
St. Paul...........	4 ft. 10 in.	4 in.	2 in.
Vicksburg.........	24 ft. 0 in.	....	6 in.
Yankton...........	10 ft. 3 in.	....	....

* Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

Fatal Accidents.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—A small newsboy, on being shoved by another, fell against the curbstone and broke his neck.

COLUMBUS, O., July 31.—Frank Fulton, a young man in the employ of the Mantel and Grate Company, was instantly killed this afternoon, while attempting to pull a mantel up to the top story of the manufactory. When at a great height from the ground, the rope attached to the mantel slipped, and the mantel fell on Fulton, crushing him to death.

Wife-Murder and Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—This evening Edward Schusterreiter cut the throat of his wife, Mary, with a razor, and then committed suicide by taking poison. Their dead bodies were found on the floor of their apartments. They had been married two months. Jealousy was the cause.

FOREIGN.

Opposition in England to the Marriage-Grant to the Duke of Edinburgh.

One Hundred French Deputies Send an Address to the Pope.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 31.—Bradlaugh has issued a call for a meeting in Hyde Park, on Sunday next, to protest against any increase in the allowance of the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of his marriage. Demonstrations in opposition to the proposed increase were made yesterday at Nottingham, Birmingham, and other places in England.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone stated that the business of the House was so far advanced as to warrant the hope that its session would be prorogued on Tuesday next.

The bill granting an annuity of £25,000 to the Duke of Edinburgh upon his approaching marriage came up on its second reading.

P. A. Taylor, member for Leicester, moved that the second reading of the bill be postponed for one month from this date. He spoke at great length in support of his motion. In the course of his speech he protested against the frequent applications by the Crown for grants of annuities to royal children. He stated that such applications place the Queen in an unfavorable and unsatisfactory light before the public. He thought that, if the civil list was sufficient for the proper maintenance of the royal household, the Crown ought to surrender to the public Treasury the immense private property now held by it. He held that if her private property be retained by the Queen, there can be no necessity for the appropriation provided for in this bill. He stated that the whole management of the civil list naturally gives rise to numerous grave suspicions on the part of the public by reason of the secrecy with which it is invested. He also said that the people of Great Britain were not interested in the proposed marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, and, besides that, the latter receives an ample allowance now, wrung, as it is, from a reluctant and indignant people.

George Anderson, member for Glasgow, seconded the motion to postpone. He declared that the proposal contained in the bill was disgraceful.

Edward P. Bonverie, member for Kilmarnock, and John Sidney North, member for Oxfordshire, spoke in opposition to the postponement of the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Gladstone regretted the tone of the discussion which had taken place. He denied that the Government had maintained any secrecy touching the management of the Crown property. The civil list, he said, was never intended to provide for the portioning of the royal children. Parliament must either adopt the course at present proposed, and as pursued with regard to those of the royal children already married, or provide for an increased civil list. He upheld the proposition contained in the bill, as it gave to Parliament the control of the conduct of the Crown and of the royal family.

The motion to postpone was lost, and the bill passed a second reading by a vote of 162 yeas to 18 nays.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 31.—One hundred Deputies to the French Assembly have sent to the Pope an address, assuring him of their continued devotion to His Holiness.

It is reported that the Count de Paris has gone to visit the Count de Chambard.

FORT WAYNE.

A City Law Suit—Foolhardy Feat.

FORT WAYNE, July 31.—Some time since the people in the southern part of the city, in order to escape city taxes, petitioned the County Commissioners for incorporation as an independent town. The petition was referred and an appeal was taken to the Circuit Court, Judge Slack, of Huntington, passing on a change of venue. The case was thoroughly argued last week, but the Judge reserved his decision until yesterday. It was against the appeal and in favor of the city. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court, but the joke is that South Wayne, which would probably have remained outside the city limits for several years, has been incorporated by the City Council, and has to pay its share of the city taxes.

Last night, a man who was half intoxicated performed the dangerous feat of climbing to the top of the timbers which have been erected for the purpose of completing the towers on the Catholic Cathedral. These towers are already 120 feet high, and the timbers made an addition of eighty-five feet more, or 205 feet in all. The space on top is not larger than the head of a beer keg. A large crowd assembled expecting to see the man fall, but he offered to bet a dollar that he could stand on the top. He finally reduced the bet to a glass of beer, but finding no takers, came down in safety.

NEW YORK.

Young Walworth's Case—Will of the Late E. S. Mills—Defrauding the Revenue.

NEW YORK, July 31.—It seems that the District Attorney's office has not been addressed upon the subject of a pardon for Frank H. Walworth; that there is no petition for his pardon in circulation, and that the published letter relative to it, purporting to come from the Pardon Clerk at Albany, was written in this city.

The *News* reiterates the statement that the petition for the pardon of Walworth is in the hands of Gov. Dix, and that he has sent to the District Attorney for papers in the case.

The will of E. S. Mills, late President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, was admitted to probate to-day. His property is all devised to his widow.

Petitions were filed in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court, to-day, by George A. Priest, asking to have the books of Simon Haas, cloth merchant, Platt & Boyd, crockery dealers, and Edward Rourke, glassware, seized on the ground that they have, on fraudulent invoices, got goods through the Custom-House at 25 per cent less than their real value. In the case of Platt & Boyd, the charges involve collusion with the officers of the Appraiser's Department.

Serious Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 31.—Last evening a boy named Scholes, about 11 years old, while flying a kite, ran backwards off of a precipice thirty feet high. He was picked up insensible and still remains so, but is not thought to have sustained dangerous injuries.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 31.—Mr. George Bussell, a farmer living about twelve miles from here, met with a serious, if not fatal, accident while cutting grain yesterday afternoon. He was standing in front of the reaper, and in the act of striking one of the horses, when the animal made a sudden plunge forward, setting the machine in motion. Mr. Bussell was caught by the grain-reel and thrown upon the platform with his legs hanging in front of the sickle, and they were caught by it, entirely severing one and breaking the other. He is in a very precarious condition, and grave doubts were entertained last night of his recovery.

Emancipation Day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 31.—To-morrow, the anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, is to be celebrated by the colored people of this vicinity in a grove below Sandwich. The festivities are to be continued throughout Saturday; also in honor of the emancipation of the blacks in the United States. The programme comprises processions, speeches, picnics, music, and general enjoyment. Among the speakers announced are Isaac Holden, of Chatham; John D. Richards and George DeBaptiste, of Detroit; Lewis Clarke, of Windsor; Rev. Thomas F. Scott, of London; James Campbell, of Chicago. The Hannibal Zouaves, of Chicago, will participate in the parades on both days. The steamer Evening Star has been engaged to give excursions to Lakes St. Clair and Erie, and the steamers Victoria and Hope, lashed together, are to ply on the river.

Shooting Affray in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 31.—Jerome A. Pendergast, a wharfinger, of No. 75 Smith's wharf, and Wesley Ricketts, senior member of the firm of Ricketts & Co., No. 83 Smith's wharf, quarreled this morning, and Pendergast fired three shots at Ricketts, one of which took effect in his right thigh. The wound is not thought to be dangerous. Pendergast was arrested.

The St. Louis Insurance Election.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—The election to-day for a new Board of Directors of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, was a spirited affair, and excited a good deal of interest. Thirteen thousand six hundred and twenty-three votes, out of a total of 15,320, are said to have been cast, but the result of the election will not be officially promulgated for a day or two. Although there were four tickets in the field, the contest was really between two of them, what were known as the Peck ticket, mainly in the interest of the old administration, and the State Agents' ticket. The latter, however, was not supported by all the State Agents, as several of them, at the last moment, espoused the cause of the old administration party. It is stated by the reformers, that their course will not be changed by the election, but that the suits now pending will be vigorously prosecuted until the true condition of the affairs of the Company is definitely ascertained.

MEMPHIS.

Rewards for the Murderer of Frank Moore—Commutation of the Sentence of a Cold-Blooded Assassin.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 31.—The Governor has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer of Frank Moore, and the city authorities have offered the same reward.

The Governor has commuted the sentence of Early Eason to imprisonment for life, as predicted in these dispatches. This was one of the most cold-blooded murders ever perpetrated, and the commutation excites much feeling in the community.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 31.—Mrs. Hannah S. Christian one of the oldest residents of this city, and mother of a large family of well-known sons in this vicinity, died last night, aged 79 years.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—Father John Gleason, formerly stationed at Oshkosh, died here yesterday, of dropsy. He had been ill for some time, and had returned from Indiana, when his malady assumed a serious phase and proved fatal.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The War Department is advised of the death of Col. Llewellyn Jones, a retired United States officer. He died at Paris, July 7.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Thomas E. Lloyd, a leading lawyer of this city, died this afternoon.

MONROE, La., July 31.—W. P. Trites, telegraph manager, died of consumption.

BATON ROUGE, July 31.—The Hon. James E. Elam, Mayor of this city for several terms, and who filled other positions of trust, and well known throughout the South, died to-day.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Julius Tuft, a peddler, claiming to hail from New York, was arrested in Cincinnati on Wednesday, while endeavoring to dispose of watches and jewelry, supposed to have been obtained dishonestly.

Two Boston detectives left Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday, for Cincinnati, to identify William Reid, who was arrested in that city on suspicion of robbing C. M. Whittaker's store at Brandon, Vt., of an amount of watches and jewelry.

Several mad dogs were discovered running at large in Dubuque yesterday, and were killed by the police as fast as they got within range.

July collections of internal revenue in the Milwaukee district amounted to the handsome sum of $154,150.07.

The Cave City Affray.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—The affray at Cave City, Ky., mentioned in these dispatches a few days since, was between D. L. Graves, lessee of the Mammoth Cave, and Creed Tucker, his agent. The parties were making a settlement, when a dispute arose, resulting in Graves being cut several times with a bowie-knife in the hands of Tucker. Both parties fired pistol shots several times, Tucker missing each time. Graves slightly wounded a young brother of Tucker, who jumped between them, by an accidental shot. Both men have been arrested. Graves is quite seriously wounded.

Michigan Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 31.—The man who was run over last Monday, near Birmingham, has been identified as Charles Soxby, a traveling peddler. He was not known to have any home.

The new State Board of Health has formally organized, with Dr. H. O. Hitchcock, of Kalamazoo, as President, and Dr. H. B. Baker, of Lansing, as Secretary. It holds regular meetings four times a year, and special meetings at the call of its President.

Educational.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—A good portion of the session of the German Teachers' Convention to-day was taken up in discussing the question whether the character of the pupils is influenced detrimentally by the instruction of female teachers, and whether men are proper persons to teach, and have all the qualifications of teachers. Local and Central Committees were appointed for arranging for future conventions. Two or three essays were read, and after the passage of a number of resolutions the Convention adjourned.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—To-day, C. Fall, of Cleveland, while on his way to St. Paul, fell between the cars of a train, at Pewaukee, and had one arm cut off near the shoulder. It is feared he may not recover. Fall was intoxicated at the time of the accident.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 31.—Thomas Green, a laborer, was run over by a freight train on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, at Newport, on White River, to-day.

Broke Jail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 31.—Six prisoners confined in the Story County Jail, at Nevada, broke out last Sunday night by sawing the staple of the lock, and being in the second story at the time, succeeded in reaching the ground by means of their bed-clothes, which they tore into strips, tied together, and then slipped down. They were discovered, but aided by the darkness made good their escape.

Vice-President Wilson.

BOSTON, July 31.—The *Evening Traveller* publishes the following: A Washington correspondent telegraphs that "Vice-President Wilson is about to undergo a formidable operation, and it is thought he may not survive." On the contrary, Mr. Wilson is much better than he has been at any time since his illness, and is steadily improving. No operation whatever is or has been contemplated. It is to be regretted that newspaper correspondents will not let him recover in peace.

Tired of Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., July 31.—John Dixon, a farmer, resident of Princeville, Peoria County, returned from a long absence in Kansas on Monday night, and went to his old home on the prairie. During his absence his folks had moved into town, and, overcome with grief at finding the old home vacant, he committed suicide by taking poison. His body was discovered in an old stable last night.

Mennonite Delegation.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The delegation of three Mennonites from the southern part of Prussia is now in town. They have just returned from a trip over the Northern Pacific Railroad, where they may induce their people, numbering 40,000, to settle.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—The steamships India and Lapland, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Arrived, the steamship Great Western, from Bristol, England, and the Columbia, from Glasgow.

She Would Be a Mormon.

DETROIT, July 31.—In spite of the entreaties of her husband and friends, Mrs. Preble, of this city, determined on becoming a Mormon, coolly shook hands with Mr. Preble, kissed her three children, and left last night for Salt Lake via Chicago.

"Not Guilty."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 31.—At Macomb, Ill., to-day, the jury, after being out one hour, returned a verdict of "not guilty" in the case of the People vs. Thomas Johnson, indicted for manslaughter.

To Be Hanged.

CAIRO, Ill., July 31.—Wm. Campbell (colored), who is charged with the murder of Thomas Hoyle, mate of the steamer Grand Tower, in April, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged.

Auction Sale of Government Property.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—The Marine Hospital on Common street, which cost the Government nearly half a million, was sold at auction to-day for $51,000.

AN EXASPERATED GROOM.

He Shoots Into a Crowd of Boys, Who Assemble to Charivari Him—One of the Crowd Badly Hurt.

At half-past 9 o'clock last night, Officer Henry Smith's attention was attracted by the reports of pistol shots, which seemed to proceed from the vicinity of Kinzie and Desplaines streets. Hastening in that direction, he met several men carrying a boy who was bleeding profusely from a wound in the right thigh. The boy was Willie Sullivan, a lad 13 years old, of No. 87 Carroll street. It appears that the boy, in company with about twenty others, assembled in front of Sommers' saloon, at the corner of Desplaines and Carroll streets, to celebrate the recent wedlock of the proprietor. Sommers denies that he was recently married, but police officers who know him declare that he has been four times married during the past year. The boys became clamorous for some refreshments, and, upon being ordered away, began abusing Sommers by calling him tantalizing nicknames. They not only did this, but threw stones at the windows of the place, and, if a wedding was in progress, made it decidedly unpleasant for the attendants. Finally Sommers, who is a very nervous individual, went out to the front door, taking with him a large navy revolver. Without ordering the boys away, he fired into the crowd, the ball passing through the shirt of a boy named Fritz Exston. He fired again, and this time the ball took effect in Willie Sullivan's right thigh, inflicting a very severe but not dangerous flesh wound. The boys then ran away, leaving their companion prostrate near the centre of Kinzie street. He was picked up and taken to his home, where he was attended by Dr. McCullough.

Officer Smith arrested Sommers in an up-stairs apartment of his house, where he had secreted himself. He said that he did not intend to shoot any of the boys, but fired to scare them away.

AN ABSCONDING CLERK.

Day before yesterday, Reuben Fuerstner, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Kroenberg, jeweller, at No. 159 State street, absconded with a good handful of greenbacks and a quantity of jewelry. It is estimated that the amount taken is about $2,000. For some time Fuerstner, who is only about 20 years old, and a nephew of Kroenberg's, has been living a fast life, and has lived up to his salary, and, it is feared, increased it by occasional petty thefts. On Wednesday, being left alone in the store, he managed to get possession of the money and jewelry, and at once decamped. Whither he has gone is not known, but probably to the country where the woodbine twineth, and where all rascals shall ultimately congregate.

A SWINDLER.

Frank Menzal swore out a warrant yesterday, before Justice Haines, for the arrest of Henry Young. The affidavit stated that Menzal, desiring to lease a plot of ground, was approached by Young, who said he had something to suit him, which he had leased from W. C. Grant. Menzal said he would see Grant, and ask him if Young had the right to sub-let. Young satisfied him by producing a letter, purporting to have been written by Grant. Thereupon the contract was closed, and Menzal paid $100 upon it. Not satisfied that Young was all right, he hunted up Mr. Grant, who said he knew no such person as Young. Thereupon Menzal swore out a warrant for Young's arrest.

THE TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, July 31.

The range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, 23 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

FAHRENHEIT.

7:30 a. m.	75	1:00 p. m.	76
8:00 a. m.	75	1:30 p. m.	75
8:30 a. m.	74	2:00 p. m.	75
9:00 a. m.	74	2:30 p. m.	75
9:30 a. m.	75	3:00 p. m.	76
10:00 a. m.	77	3:30 p. m.	77
10:30 a. m.	78	4:00 p. m.	78
11:00 a. m.	79	4:30 p. m.	78
11:30 a. m.	81	5:00 p. m.	77
12:00 m.	81	5:30 p. m.	76
12:30 p. m.	77	6:00 p. m.	76

THE STATE STREET SHOOTING.

Mike Beemis, the victim of the shooting affray on State street, is believed by his physician to be recovering. Yesterday morning Werkmister and Magnus were brought before Banyon. Werkmister was refused bail until the result of his victim's wounds could be known. Magnus was held for trial under bail of $5,000. Both were taken to the County Jail.

TEACHERS' STATE CERTIFACATES.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, SPRINGFIELD, July 29, 1873.

CIRCULAR 32.

Public notice is hereby given that another examination of teachers wishing to obtain State certificates will be held in Princeton, Bureau County, Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th of August next.

The following gentlemen are hereby appointed and requested to serve, as a State Board of Examiners, for said examination: Messrs. Henry I. Boltwood, Principal of the Princeton High School; J. A. Mercer, Superintendent of Schools for Bureau County; C. P. Snow, Superintendent of Princeton Public Schools; E. L. Wells, County Superintendent of Ogle County; J. B. Roberts, Superintendent of Galesburg Public Schools; and Charles P. Hall, of Princeton.

The examination will be in the immediate charge of Mr. Boltwood, to whom all letters of inquiry in relation thereto should be addressed. Testimonials and credentials as to character and success in teaching, etc., should also be sent to Mr. Boltwood.

For full information upon essential matters pertaining to the examination is contained in Circular No. 17, current series, a copy of which will be promptly sent to any teacher desiring it, upon application to Mr. Boltwood, or to this office, therefor. A careful examination of the whole of said circular is recommended, so that there may be no mistake or misunderstanding, as none of the conditions therein prescribed can be deviated from.

Teachers receiving Circular 17 should note particularly what is said on page 2 under the head of "*Credentials*," and on page 3 under the head of "*Conditions Precedent*," as, by doing so, some expense and much disappointment may be avoided. Particular attention is also directed to the remarks on "*Punctual Attendance*," page 7.

Papers forwarded as testimonials must in all cases be *originals*. If any teacher wishes the originals returned, *copies* thereof must be sent with the originals. When copies are so sent, the originals will be returned, but not otherwise. It will be useless for any one to expect admission to the examination who shall not *previously* have submitted satisfactory credentials upon each of the required points, and been so informed.

NEWTON BATEMAN,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

County Superintendents are requested to disseminate the information herein given as generally as may seem desirable, in their respective counties.

WHY STAND YE THERE ALL THE DAY IDLE?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: This question is addressed to the legion of hackmen and expressmen of Chicago who, rather than abate a fraction in their excessive charges, prefer to waste hours upon hours at the corners of the streets. They calculate to make enough out of one necessitous customer to pay for the loss of several others who refuse to submit to their high rates. Now, how much better it would be for hack-drivers and expressmen, in both money and reputation, to yield a little to their patrons, by charging a reasonable price for their services, and thus obtain steady employment. Many a person keeps a carriage or wagon who would employ hackmen or expressmen but for their high prices. Suppose expressmen were to charge 50 cents and hack-drivers $1 an hour, or at the rate of 25 cents an hour for each passenger; this would pay them amply for their service, and, with the increased custom which would follow, there would result steadier employment and greater public satisfaction. As it is, three-fourths of their time is wasted at the street-corners. Let the hack-drivers of Chicago consider this proposition: Form a co-operative stock company, and establish a scale of moderate prices,—lower than those upon the ordinance-cards; appoint several stands or stations; mark out routes for showing strangers the principal objects of interest in the city, drives on the boulevards and lake-shore, routes to and through the parks, etc. A good cheap hack-line is needed to supplement our omnibuses and street-cars, and such a company would not be long in acquiring wealth, importance, and respectability.

M.

STEPHENSON COUNTY.

HARLEM, Ill., July 27, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The crops are being harvested in this (Stephenson) county, and, since the farmers have begun harvesting, they find that the wheat is so badly hurt with the blight and rust that it will be only half a crop, and that of poor quality. Barley is not over half a crop, and oats are hurt to some extent with the rust also.

The Grange's meeting in this county on the Fourth was one of the largest gatherings of farmers that were ever held in this county. The speaking was mostly done by the farmers themselves. The speeches were short and pointed. The Farmers' Movement means business in this county, I assure you.

You have been dealing some heavy blows to the Protectionists in your paper of late. I hope you will continue on, for it is high time that the public mind waked up on the tariff question.

JOHN SMALLWOOD,
Secretary of County Society of Granges.

A Swim for Liberty.

From the New York Times.

A veritable escape was made in Australian waters, a few weeks since, almost as amazing as that of Edmond Dantes, in the novel of "Monte Cristo." It seems that the French transport steamer L'Orne had put into the lower harbor of Melbourne for coal and provisions. On board were 500 Communists, bound for the French penal settlement of New Caledonia. The sentinels on duty were quadrupled in number, and the ship was kept brilliantly illuminated with lanterns. Boats were stationed at judicious distances, and all conceivable precautions taken to prevent any of the convicts from escaping. But by an extraordinary combination of courage, good fortune, and physical endurance, one Michel Seringe managed to effect his departure from the vessel, and his arrival on shore, a distance of seven miles; where, since there is no expatriation for political offenses, he walks to-day a free man.

According to the Melbourne *Argus*, Serigne, having watched his opportunity for several hours, rolled out of a port-hole into a collier, which had been brought alongside to furnish the steamer with coal. A guard with a Chassepot was close by, but the prisoner executed his critical movement just as the sentry was moving from him, and before he turned. Serigne fell amid the coals, and, with great swiftness and dexterity, covered himself up among them. Here he lay until after midnight, his first descent having been made at about 9. He now stealthily lowered himself overboard and swam to the collier's stern, where boat was fastened. Cutting the rope, he gently pushed the boat away, swimming behind it. The night was dark, there was no moon, and it rained. When 300 yards away, Serigne heard a noise on board the steamer, and made up his mind his escape was discovered. He naturally inferred that the absence of the boat would be instantly noted, and that, if seen, she would be at once fired upon. He therefore instantly left her, dived well beneath the surface, and rose again some distance off. All was quiet again on board the ship, but he dared not return to the boat, and struck out for the shore. He could see the lights at Sandridge, but knew not how far they might be away. After swimming nearly an hour, he felt that he could continue no longer. Happily, at this juncture he espied a vessel at anchor, and contrived to struggle to her cable. Fearing he should faint, and so sink, he lashed himself to the cable with his belt. For an hour or more he rested, and then disengaged himself, and again struck out for the shore. Greatly exhausted, he managed at last to gain the beach at Sandridge, and thence, in the morning, he walked into Melbourne. He had heard, he said, that having once touched English soil he was free, and so had no fear of being given up. On the line taken, it appeared he must have swam nearly nine miles,—the distance achieved by Dumas' marvelous hero when he escaped from the Chateau D'If. The poor man was naturally in quite a destitute state, and, as it turned out that he had been quite a harmless member of the Commune, he found many sympathizers, who will see to it that he has a comfortable provision for the future.

A Raftsman' Dream.

An Iowa raftsman had a bad fall from a hotel window in Davenport the other night, and afterward explained the accident to his physician. He said that his name was John Fett, his residence being in Franklin, Lee County, where his brother and mother reside. For fifteen years he has been a raft pilot on the Mississippi. Tuesday evening he arrived with a raft, and took rooms in the Mississippi House, where he had frequently stopped before. He took a drink or two before going to bed, and lay upon the couch with his clothes on. After midnight he had a terrible dream. He said he thought he was guiding a raft on the rapids in the midst of an awful storm, and at last the strings were caught by a whirlwind and scattered hither and thither in the air and in the water. The crew were drowned. He himself was hanging to a single log, which was rolling and pitching on the waves so that he could scarcely maintain his grasp. At last his hands and arms became too tired to hold on longer, and he let go. Down he sank, in water 100 feet deep, but offering no more resistance to his descent than air would, and he struck the bottom with a force which jarred him almost to pieces. Then he awoke! He could not at first tell where he was, but his whole frame seemed to be twisted and broken, and he was in torture. He soon realized his situation, and knew that he had fallen from the window. He cried for help, but no one came to his relief, and there he lay until after daylight, when a policeman arrived. Examination at the hospital proved that the poor man was fatally injured. Four of his ribs were broken and his spine was fractured.

The Shah's Devotion to the Sex.

Edmund Yates' Paris Letter to the New York Herald.

Before dismissing this question of *gobemoucherie* I need scarcely say that the French journals teem with stories relating to the Shah's domestic life, all of which are more or less seasoned with what is called "*gros sel.*" You will understand without any further indication from me the little turns of *double extendre* and indecent *persiflage* which these stories take, and how greedily they are devoured and repeated by a population which delights in such nastiness. But I may tell you, as a fact, that when the Shah visited the grand spinning and weaving-mills at Manchester, where he saw, in full employment, about 600 buxom and blooming Lancashire lasses, he was so struck by the sight that he proposed to buy the whole establishment, spinning-jennies, power-looms, and female operatives,—especially the female operatives,—right away, and transport the lot to Teheran. And His Majesty seemed much disappointed when informed that the laws of Great Britain would not admit of the ratification of such a bargain.

The Temperance Question.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 31.—A petition, signed by 1,250 lady residents of Janesville, was presented to the Common Council last night, requesting them to grant no more liquor licenses. No action was taken upon it.

Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, July 31.—Lucien and Emmet Smith, brothers, 7 and 13 years of age, were drowned in the DesMoines River this evening.

Kansas Immigration.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., July 31.—Immigration is briskly coming in at this point by rail, river and wagons.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—CATTLE—Market over-supplied, and ¼@½c lower. Very best on sale, 5¾@6¾c; State, generally rated first quality, 4¾@5½c; medium or good fair quality, 4@4¼c. Receipts, 1,727; sales, 1,526.

HOGS—In fair supply and moderate demand, at ¼ lower; 7¾@8¼c. Receipts, 7,147.

SHEEP—More active, and ¼c higher, at 4@5¼c. Receipts, 4,597.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, July 31.—CATTLE—Receipts of beeves, 9,000 thus far this week. Market ¼c off.

MILCH COWS, SHEEP AND LAMBS—Unchanged.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........July 31.

Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Arundel, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Fisher, South Haven, wood.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers sundries.
Stmr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, lumber.
Stm bge J. H. Owen, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr Eliza Day, Pere Marquette, lumber.
Schr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Bessie Boalt, Jacksonport, telegraph poles.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Caledonia, South Harven, lumber.
Schr Cuba, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr J. Hibbard, Holly's Pier, tan bark.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam barge Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Ludington, lumber.
Scow Marion Dixon, Holland, tanbark.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop India, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr D. Newhall, Willard's Pier, wood.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, no cargo.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Buffalo, lumber.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, sundries.

CLEARED..........July 31.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 30 sacks seed, and sundries.
Schr U. S. Grant, Escanaba, 50 bu oats.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn, 900 brls flour, 40 tcs lard, 40 cases lard.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 100 dry hides, 70 green hides, 20 brls salt.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 30 tons coal.
Bark Naiad, Buffalo, 20,300 bu corn.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Goderich, 19,352 bu corn.
Schr E. M. Davidson, Buffalo, 21,500 bu wheat.
Schr Sheboygan, Racine, sundries.
Schr Geral, Lincoln, 2 bales plastering-hair.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 26,696 bu corn, 100 brls oatmeal, 514 brls flour.
Stmr City of Concord, Ogdensburgh, 12,013 bu corn, 100 brls flour.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn, 1,700 brls flour.
Schr W. Phelps, Kingston, 18,000 bu wheat.
Schr Northumberland, Kingston, 14,303 bu wheat.
Schr Norman, Goderich, 16,076 bu corn.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 31.—The prop Storm arrived, towing the canal-boats Seneca, from Chillicothe, with corn for Chicago; also, the Merchant and Milwaukee, both light, for LaSalle. The prop Depue arrived from Hennepin, light. The canal-boats Monitor, Leviathan, Midge, and Waterloo, all light, dropped down to Peru. The Burr Oak, from LaSalle, and the Seneca, from Chillicothe, both with corn for Chicago, barge No. 1, with LaSalle coal and zinc for Chicago, and Canal Repairer No. 4, for Ottawa, all passed into the canal. The Waterloo, with a light load of shingles for LaSalle, the Midge and Leviathan, both light, for Peru, and the Gen. Rosecranz, with stone for the Henry Dam, all passed out of the canal.

Eight feet and seven inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15. Four feet and six inches reported on Kickapoo Bar.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 31.

ARRIVED—Montauk, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Atlantic, Morris, 5,780 bu corn; Omaha, Seneca, 5,800 bu corn; Gen. Sherman, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 5,900 bu corn; Sunrise, Channahon, 4,500 bu corn; T. Ryburn, Marseilles, 5,000 bu corn, 1,500 bu oats, 7,200 lbs paper; Elizabeth, Lockport, 1,500 lbs wheat, 400 brls flour, 151,200 lbs meal; Jennie Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Commerce, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn; J. Menard, Ottawa, 3,400 bu corn, 4,200 bu oats; Drill, East Morris, 145 tons coal.

CLEARED—Cataract, LaSalle, 4,482 ft lumber, 25 m shingles, 30 brls lime.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., 31—p. m.—PASSED UP—Propellers Shelden, Powers, Alaska, Idaho, Fisk, Vanderbilt, Annie Young; bark Orphan Boy; schooners Schuylkill, Nabob, Grass, Avery, John Jewett, Southwest, Hinckley, Senator.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Sheridan, Comet, Russia, Pacific, Buffalo and barges, Dunkirk and barges, Pittsburgh and barges, schooners Sophia, Minch, Fred Morse.

WIND—East.

DETROIT, July 31.—PASSED UP—Prop Hackett and barge; schrs Rust, Wood, Norris, Dunford, Whaling, Frank Perew, Camanche, Reed, Case.

PASSED DOWN—Props Arizona, Yosemite, Winona, Mineral Rock and barges; schrs Magellan, Alpha, Pandora, Montauk, Lake Forest, Dakota, Brightie, Harvest Queen.

WIND—East.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—CRANDALL—At the residence of Joseph Unruh, Esq., on North-av., on the 30th inst., by the Rev. V. M. Whitehead, pastor North Star Church, Mr. Henry Baker, of Palatine, Ill., and Mrs. Mary A. Crandall, of Chicago.

BIRD—McDONOUGH—At St. Mary's Church, July 30, by the Rev. Father Noonan, Mr. Thomas Bird and Miss Ellen M. McDonough, all of this city. No cards.

DEATHS.

MUSHAM—July 31, Mrs. Ann Musham, aged 68 years. Funeral from her late residence, 348 East Indiana-st., at 10 a. m., Saturday, Aug. 2. Carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DRISCOLL—July 29, Mary, infant daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Driscoll, aged 1 month. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 188 Sherman-st., to proceed to Calvary Cemetery.

MILLARD—At her residence, 388 Warren-av., July 31, of atrophy of the brain, Sophia, wife of Dr. S. R. Millard, aged 51 years.

BRESNEHAN—In this city, of cholera infantum, Lilly Kate, daughter of Daniel and Honora M. Bresnehan. Funeral today, from the residence of her parents, No. 1 West Hinsdale-st., by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Perenptory Auction Sale OF NEW CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C.,

On Friday, August 1, at 10 o'clock, AT NO. 315 STATE-ST.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S Regular Saturday Sale of Household & Office Furniture, CROCKERY, CARPETS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

On Saturday, August 2, at 9½ o'clock, AT OUR OLD QUARTERS, Nos. 15 & 17 East Randolph-st

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSE, LOT & BARN, No. 696 Wabash-av., AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, Aug. 2, at 10 o'clock, ON THE PREMISES,

Two-story and Basement Frame Dwelling, with 15 Rooms and all modern conveniences, good Barn, Lot 25 by 171 feet. Location 200 feet south of Fourteenth-st.

TERMS—$3,000 cash, $5,000 payable July 1, 1875; balance July 1, 1876.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Regular South Side Saturday's Sale OF Household Furniture AT AUCTION.

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Blk. Wal. Bedsteads, Bureaus, W. S. Bureaus, Pillar Ext. Tables, Refrigerators, Sofas, Lounges, Mirrors, 10 Rolls Wool Carpet, 10 Crates Crockery, 5 Casks Yellow and Rockingham Ware, 50 Casks Flint Glassware.

At 12 o'clock, Open and Top Buggies, Single and Double Harness.

Crockery at 9 o'clock. Furniture at 10.

On Saturday, Aug. 2, at 9 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Friday Morning, Aug. 1.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION,

Friday Morning, Aug. 1, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

At our salesroom, 8? Market-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

LARGE SALE OF Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, &c.,

Saturday Morning, August 2, at 9½ o'clock.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

AT AUCTION. Regular Saturday's Sale, 9:30 a. m., of Fine Furniture, including Parlor and Chamber Sets, and a general variety of Household Goods. Also, a line of Carpets. Open and Top Buggies, Harness, Chromos, Office Desks, &c. Other than sale days will sell at private sale at average auction prices. Examine the stock.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.